

SAVANNAH KICKS  
AGAINST DEVEAUXNegro Is Not Wanted in a High  
Federal Position.

## APPEAL MADE TO PRESIDENT

He Is Called Upon To Provide for De-  
veaux in the North.

## SHOULD RESPECT POPULAR PREJUDICE

Those Who Have Theories Which They  
Hug to Their Bosoms Should  
Practice Them, Say the  
Warm Resolutions  
Adopted.Savannah, Ga., December 20.—(Special.)—  
The Savannah cotton exchange and board  
of trade in joint meeting today adopted  
ringing and emphatic resolutions against  
the appointment of any negro to federal  
office here.The likelihood of Colonel J. H. Deveaux's  
appointment as collector of the port was  
responsible for the meeting, and after it  
was opened Mr. J. F. Minis made a brief  
speech in which he called attention to the  
fact that Deveaux was seeking the appoint-  
ment."Deveaux," he said, "represents neither  
the class nor business interest which the  
port of Savannah has the right to claim.  
His pretension in Washington, on which  
his application is based, is that he is a con-  
siderable influence in the last election and is  
worthy without foundation. No white man  
of Deveaux's position and education would  
be considered for a moment a fit person  
to be collector of customs of this very  
important port. There certainly must be  
in the republican party of Georgia some  
white man worthy of the president's con-  
fidence and fitted to receive the appoint-  
ment."Mr. Minis then introduced these very em-  
phatic resolutions, which were adopted by  
the board of trade and the cotton exchange  
unanimously.The resolutions.  
Whereas, it has been brought to our  
attention, through the public prints, that  
the president of the United States has in  
contemplation the appointment of a negro  
to the position of collector of the port of  
Savannah, or postmaster of that city, there-  
fore be it  
Resolved, by the cotton exchange and  
board of trade of Savannah, Ga., in joint  
assembly, that, representing the mercan-  
tile interests of Savannah, and representing  
as fully the sentiment of the vast majority  
of the people in this regard, we respectfully  
and firmly protest against the action of the  
white people of this community have al-  
ways lived in peace with their colored fel-  
low citizens, helped them in the time of  
their distress, and constantly make, for  
such as are desirous of earning an honest  
livelihood, the full opportunity to better  
their condition. The appointment sug-  
gested can only have the effect of impairing the  
amicable relations existing between them  
and will be the cause of constant and in-  
creasing irritation. This was ended thirty-  
two years ago. If there is any sincerity  
in the frequent protestations that we are  
now considered an integral part of this  
country, and not as a subjugated province,  
to be ruled at the caprice of the conqueror  
in disregard of our wishes and sentiments  
and prejudices, then the president and sen-  
ate have no moral right, whatever their ar-  
bitrary power may be, to impose upon this  
community officers to whom it has a settled  
and abiding objection.A Bitter Memory.  
If our people could turn from the party  
to which they had given the allegiance of  
a lifetime to vote for a president who re-  
presented what they conceived to be the cor-  
rect financial views, it is not too much to  
expect of that president that he should be  
strong enough to rise above mere party re-  
sponsibilities in dealing even with the prej-  
udices of a great section of this country.  
The south is not only the best friend the  
negro has, it is the only friend he has.  
Neither his future nor his fortunes can be  
well be bettered by understanding to place  
him in authority over the white man. If  
the experiment is considered serious enough  
to let him be perched in authority  
in northern communities, where theoretically  
there should be no protest or consequent  
irritation. If it is essential to the proper ad-  
ministration of the government to turn out  
of their offices the democrats who now hold  
them, and who have discharged their duties  
to the satisfaction of our people, it ought  
to be possible to find in the state of Georgia  
two white republicans honest and intelli-  
gent enough to fill the positions. If this can  
not be done our people should not be pun-  
ished and their history and sentiments and  
prejudices trampled upon in order to dis-  
charge a purely political debt. It would  
not be done north, east or west, and should  
not be done south.Resolved, That a copy of these resolu-  
tions be sent to the president, to the two  
senators from Georgia and to the representa-  
tives from this district, the Hon. R. B.  
Lester.Deveaux's pull is said to have come about  
largely through the withdrawal from the  
race for the governorship of Mr. F. F. Bates,  
who is now an applicant for the post-  
mastership, leaving only Deveaux and  
Mr. J. F. Doyle in the other fight. Mr. W.  
R. Lester, however, is looming up as a  
candidate and many think he will be heard  
from later.MCKINLEY NO SANTA CLAUS.  
Has Made His Last Appointments Till  
After Christmas.Washington, December 20.—(Special.)—  
Georgia postmasters named today were:  
Millersville, Berrien county, W. R. Bates;  
Sylvester, Washington county, Hugh Wilson.  
Among the changes announced in the in-  
terior department today are the resignation  
of Wyatt Thompson from the pension office  
and Charles A. Calhoun from the railroad  
office. Both have held good commissions.  
No appointments will be made by the  
president during the holiday recess of con-  
gress except in case of emergency. Des-  
pite the announcement of this fact, the  
number of visitors at the white house to-  
day was unusually large.COTTON GROWERS  
WANT SMALLER CROPAssociation Is Now in Session in Mem-  
phis with Large Attendance.

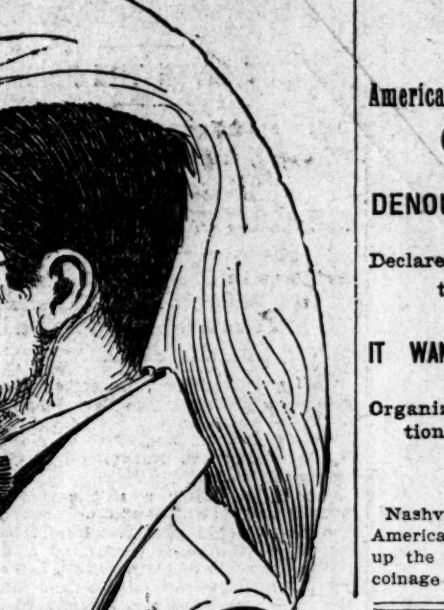
## MANY STATES REPRESENTED

President Lane Declares the Cost of  
Raising Greater Than Price.

## ASKED FOR UNITED ACTION AMONG PLANTERS

Men Who Grow the Fleecy Staple Are  
Now Working To Prevent a  
Surplus.Memphis, Tenn., December 20.—The Amer-  
ican Cotton Growers' Protective Associa-  
tion was called to order at 10 o'clock this  
morning by President Hector D. Lane, of  
Athens, Ala.Delegates present, including prominent  
planters from Arkansas, Tennessee, Texas,  
Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia and Missis-  
sippi. Immediately after the delegates were  
called to order President Lane delivered an  
address in which he explained why  
the convention had been called."Cotton today is selling at less than 5  
cents," he said, "and this means the in-  
significant sum of 10 cents a day for the  
labor of the man who is distinctively the  
cotton grower. I make this statement de-  
liberately and defy a successful contradic-  
tion."President Lane made a strong plea for a  
reduction of the cotton acreage, saying  
that overproduction fosters manipulation.  
By destroying the annual surplus, the low  
of supply and demand will prevail, com-  
pelling the market to pay a fair price for  
the production of this commodity, which is a  
fair standard of its value, will be the  
basis of its price making.The usual committees were appointed and  
the morning session was devoted to the  
reception of delegates and to organiza-  
tion.Among the more prominent delegates  
present were the following:  
Governor Eagle, of Arkansas; J. W.  
Pratt, Huntsville, Ala.; Captain L. W. Le-  
vesque, Arkansas; Captain Jerome Hill,  
St. Louis; Colonel W. W. Stone, ex-auditor  
of Mississippi; Colonel Charles Scott, Mis-  
sissippi; and McNeil Bond, Tennessee.After President Lane's address had been  
discussed, the following permanent offi-  
cers were elected:Chairman—Hector D. Lane, of Alabama.  
Secretary—J. Cheatham, of Tennessee.  
Assistant Secretary—Sol. Cohen, Missis-  
sippi.A committee on resolutions, consisting  
of two delegates from each state, was ap-  
pointed.At the afternoon session a general dis-  
cussion of the situation was had, in which  
all the delegates took part.Dr. M. C. Crosson, delegate from the re-  
cent convention of cotton growers which  
was held in Atlanta, Ga., was introduced  
and addressed the meeting, after which  
an adjournment was taken until 8 o'clock  
tonight.When the delegates were called to order  
at the night session the committee on re-  
solutions presented a report which was  
adopted."Believing that the best thing this meet-  
ing can accomplish will be a permanent or-  
ganization of American cotton growers,  
your committee respectfully recommends  
that we reaffirm the principles announced  
by the association at its meeting in Mem-  
phis in January, 1896."A constitution and declaration of prin-  
ciples were presented. The committee recom-  
mended:  
The name of this association shall be  
the American Cotton Growers' Protective  
Association and that its object shall be to  
educate the cotton growers of America as  
to their rights and duties, and to devise  
ways and means for the improvement of  
their condition. It recommended that  
the association at its meeting at Jackson,  
Miss., January 8 and 9, 1896, in order to carry  
them out, we shall strive by the thorough  
organization of all the cotton-growing  
states, counties and districts to unite all  
cotton growers in an earnest effort to re-  
duce the acreage of cotton each year to  
such a point as will insure a fair average  
price to every grower. This organization  
shall take no part in national, state or local  
politics and will permit no persons to use  
it for personal advancement or purely po-  
litical American cotton growers.This association shall aim, above all,  
to reduce the cost of the production of  
cotton.To practice the principles of thrift  
and economy, which shall enable him to  
escape debt and make his cotton a real  
money crop.To make all his own supplies at home,  
to the end that the crop when produced  
may be all his own.To hold his crop each year until he  
can sell it to the best advantage.To build factories for manufactur-  
ing cotton goods near the cotton fields  
so that he may receive the largest returns  
from each annual cotton crop and that the  
home market may be built up for all other  
farm products.This association shall elect a vice pres-  
ident from each of the cotton states, who  
shall be the president for his state. It  
shall be the duty of the state president to  
effect a thorough organization of all the  
cotton growers in their states, counties and  
districts.The following officers were elected: Presi-  
dent, Hector D. Lane, of Alabama; sec-  
retary, Richard Cheatham, editor of The  
Cotton Planter's Journal, of Memphis;  
vice-president, Arkansas; Jerome Hill, St.  
Louis; and McNeil Bond, Tennessee.The convention then adjourned sine die,  
subject to the call of the president.FIVE-YEAR-OLD BOY MURDERED.  
Fourteen-Year-Old Lad Shoots a Child  
to Death.Columbia, S. C., December 20.—(Special.)  
At Cheraw today Jack McIntosh, a four-  
teen-year-old boy, shot Willie Jackson, aged  
five years, through the head, killing him  
instantly.On the verdict of a coroner's jury Mc-  
Intosh was committed to jail.MOON DRANK CARBOLIC ACID.  
Indiana Man Loses His Fortune and  
Then Commits Suicide.Warsaw, Ind., December 20.—Edward F.  
Moon committed suicide today by drinking  
carbolic acid. Moon was for many years  
a very wealthy merchant here but lost his  
money in grain speculation.

## THRILLING SCENES IN THE SENSATIONAL O'NEILL-STEIN TRIAL

SCENE IN  
THE  
COURT  
ROOMand economy, which shall enable him to  
escape debt and make his cotton a real  
money crop.To make all his own supplies at home,  
to the end that the crop when produced  
may be all his own.To hold his crop each year until he  
can sell it to the best advantage.To build factories for manufactur-  
ing cotton goods near the cotton fields  
so that he may receive the largest returns  
from each annual cotton crop and that the  
home market may be built up for all other  
farm products.This association shall elect a vice pres-  
ident from each of the cotton states, who  
shall be the president for his state. It  
shall be the duty of the state president to  
effect a thorough organization of all the  
cotton growers in their states, counties and  
districts.The following officers were elected: Presi-  
dent, Hector D. Lane, of Alabama; sec-  
retary, Richard Cheatham, editor of The  
Cotton Planter's Journal, of Memphis;  
vice-president, Arkansas; Jerome Hill, St.  
Louis; and McNeil Bond, Tennessee.The convention then adjourned sine die,  
subject to the call of the president.FIVE-YEAR-OLD BOY MURDERED.  
Fourteen-Year-Old Lad Shoots a Child  
to Death.Columbia, S. C., December 20.—(Special.)  
At Cheraw today Jack McIntosh, a four-  
teen-year-old boy, shot Willie Jackson, aged  
five years, through the head, killing him  
instantly.On the verdict of a coroner's jury Mc-  
Intosh was committed to jail.MOON DRANK CARBOLIC ACID.  
Indiana Man Loses His Fortune and  
Then Commits Suicide.Warsaw, Ind., December 20.—Edward F.  
Moon committed suicide today by drinking  
carbolic acid. Moon was for many years  
a very wealthy merchant here but lost his  
money in grain speculation.LUEGTERT USES FORGED PAPER.  
Notes Given by Sausage Maker De-  
clared Fraudulent by Indorse.Chicago, December 20.—Four notes for  
\$1,000 each, held by Judge Vincent, for-  
merly counsel for Adolph L. Luetgert, and  
given by the big sausage maker to Judge  
Vincent for legal services, are said to be  
forged indorsements.The notes are signed by Luetgert and in-  
dorsed by Judge Vincent.LUEGTERT USES FORGED PAPER.  
Notes Given by Sausage Maker De-  
clared Fraudulent by Indorse.Chicago, December 20.—Four notes for  
\$1,000 each, held by Judge Vincent, for-  
merly counsel for Adolph L. Luetgert, and  
given by the big sausage maker to Judge  
Vincent for legal services, are said to be  
forged indorsements.The notes are signed by Luetgert and in-  
dorsed by Judge Vincent.LUEGTERT USES FORGED PAPER.  
Notes Given by Sausage Maker De-  
clared Fraudulent by Indorse.Chicago, December 20.—Four notes for  
\$1,000 each, held by Judge Vincent, for-  
merly counsel for Adolph L. Luetgert, and  
given by the big sausage maker to Judge  
Vincent for legal services, are said to be  
forged indorsements.The notes are signed by Luetgert and in-  
dorsed by Judge Vincent.LUEGTERT USES FORGED PAPER.  
Notes Given by Sausage Maker De-  
clared Fraudulent by Indorse.Chicago, December 20.—Four notes for  
\$1,000 each, held by Judge Vincent, for-  
merly counsel for Adolph L. Luetgert, and  
given by the big sausage maker to Judge  
Vincent for legal services, are said to be  
forged indorsements.The notes are signed by Luetgert and in-  
dorsed by Judge Vincent.SCENE IN  
THE  
COURT  
ROOMand economy, which shall enable him to  
escape debt and make his cotton a real  
money crop.To make all his own supplies at home,  
to the end that the crop when produced  
may be all his own.To hold his crop each year until he  
can sell it to the best advantage.To build factories for manufactur-  
ing cotton goods near the cotton fields  
so that he may receive the largest returns  
from each annual cotton crop and that the  
home market may be built up for all other  
farm products.This association shall elect a vice pres-  
ident from each of the cotton states, who  
shall be the president for his state. It  
shall be the duty of the state president to  
effect a thorough organization of all the  
cotton growers in their states, counties and  
districts.The following officers were elected: Presi-  
dent, Hector D. Lane, of Alabama; sec-  
retary, Richard Cheatham, editor of The  
Cotton Planter's Journal, of Memphis;  
vice-president, Arkansas; Jerome Hill, St.  
Louis; and McNeil Bond, Tennessee.The convention then adjourned sine die,  
subject to the call of the president.FIVE-YEAR-OLD BOY MURDERED.  
Fourteen-Year-Old Lad Shoots a Child  
to Death.Columbia, S. C., December 20.—(Special.)  
At Cheraw today Jack McIntosh, a four-  
teen-year-old boy, shot Willie Jackson, aged  
five years, through the head, killing him  
instantly.On the verdict of a coroner's jury Mc-  
Intosh was committed to jail.MOON DRANK CARBOLIC ACID.  
Indiana Man Loses His Fortune and  
Then Commits Suicide.Warsaw, Ind., December 20.—Edward F.  
Moon committed suicide today by drinking  
carbolic acid. Moon was for many years  
a very wealthy merchant here but lost his  
money in grain speculation.LUEGTERT USES FORGED PAPER.  
Notes Given by Sausage Maker De-  
clared Fraudulent by Indorse.Chicago, December 20.—Four notes for  
\$1,000 each, held by Judge Vincent, for-  
merly counsel for Adolph L. Luetgert, and  
given by the big sausage maker to Judge  
Vincent for legal services, are said to be  
forged indorsements.The notes are signed by Luetgert and in-  
dorsed by Judge Vincent.LUEGTERT USES FORGED PAPER.  
Notes Given by Sausage Maker De-  
clared Fraudulent by Indorse.Chicago, December 20.—Four notes for  
\$1,000 each, held by Judge Vincent, for-  
merly counsel for Adolph L. Luetgert, and  
given by the big sausage maker to Judge  
Vincent for legal services, are said to be  
forged indorsements.The notes are signed by Luetgert and in-  
dorsed by Judge Vincent.LUEGTERT USES FORGED PAPER.  
Notes Given by Sausage Maker De-  
clared Fraudulent by Indorse.Chicago, December 20.—Four notes for  
\$1,000 each, held by Judge Vincent, for-  
merly counsel for Adolph L. Luetgert, and  
given by the big sausage maker to Judge  
Vincent for legal services, are said to be  
forged indorsements.The notes are signed by Luetgert and in-  
dorsed by Judge Vincent.LUEGTERT USES FORGED PAPER.  
Notes Given by Sausage Maker De-  
clared Fraudulent by Indorse.Chicago, December 20.—Four notes for  
\$1,000 each, held by Judge Vincent, for-  
merly counsel for Adolph L. Luetgert, and  
given by the big sausage maker to Judge  
Vincent for legal services, are said to be  
forged indorsements.The notes are signed by Luetgert and in-  
dorsed by Judge Vincent.SCENE IN  
THE  
COURT  
ROOMand economy, which shall enable him to  
escape debt and make his cotton a real  
money crop.To make all his own supplies at home,  
to the end that the crop when produced  
may be all his own.To hold his crop each year until he  
can sell it to the best advantage.To build factories for manufactur-  
ing cotton goods near the cotton fields  
so that he may receive the largest returns  
from each annual cotton crop and that the  
home market may be built up for all other  
farm products.This association shall elect a vice pres-  
ident from each of the cotton states, who  
shall be the president for his state. It  
shall be the duty of the state president to  
effect a thorough organization of all the  
cotton growers in their states, counties and  
districts.The following officers were elected: Presi-  
dent, Hector D. Lane, of Alabama; sec-  
retary, Richard Cheatham, editor of The  
Cotton Planter's Journal, of Memphis;  
vice-president, Arkansas; Jerome Hill, St.  
Louis; and McNeil Bond, Tennessee.The convention then adjourned sine die,  
subject to the call of the president.FIVE-YEAR-OLD BOY MURDERED.  
Fourteen-Year-Old Lad Shoots a Child  
to Death.Columbia, S. C., December 20.—(Special.)  
At Cheraw today Jack McIntosh, a four-  
teen-year-old boy, shot Willie Jackson, aged  
five years, through the head, killing him  
instantly.On the verdict of a coroner's jury Mc-  
Intosh was committed to jail.MOON DRANK CARBOLIC ACID.  
Indiana Man Loses His Fortune and  
Then Commits Suicide.Warsaw, Ind., December 20.—Edward F.  
Moon committed suicide today by drinking  
carbolic acid. Moon was for many years  
a very wealthy merchant here but lost his  
money in grain speculation.LUEGTERT USES FORGED PAPER.  
Notes Given by Sausage Maker De-  
clared Fraudulent by Indorse.Chicago, December 20.—Four notes for  
\$1,000 each, held by Judge Vincent, for-  
merly counsel for Adolph L. Luetgert, and  
given by the big sausage maker to Judge  
Vincent for legal services, are said to be  
forged indorsements.The notes are signed by Luetgert and in-  
dorsed by Judge Vincent.LUEGTERT USES FORGED PAPER.  
Notes Given by Sausage Maker De-  
clared Fraudulent by Indorse.Chicago, December 20.—Four notes for  
\$1,000 each, held by Judge Vincent, for-  
merly counsel for Adolph L. Luetgert, and  
given by the big sausage maker to Judge  
Vincent for legal services, are said to be  
forged indorsements.The notes are signed by Luetgert and in-  
dorsed by Judge Vincent.LUEGTERT USES FORGED PAPER.  
Notes Given by Sausage Maker De-  
clared Fraudulent by Indorse.Chicago, December 20.—Four notes for  
\$1,000 each, held by Judge Vincent, for-  
merly counsel for Adolph L. Luetgert, and  
given by the big sausage maker to Judge  
Vincent for legal services, are said to be  
forged indorsements.The notes are signed by Luetgert and in-  
dorsed by Judge Vincent.LUEGTERT USES FORGED PAPER.  
Notes Given by Sausage Maker De-  
clared Fraudulent by Indorse.Chicago, December 20.—Four notes for  
\$1,000 each, held by Judge Vincent, for-  
merly counsel for Adolph L. Luetgert, and  
given by the big sausage maker to Judge  
Vincent for legal services, are said to be  
forged indorsements.The notes are signed by Luetgert and in-  
dorsed by Judge Vincent.LABOR LEADERS  
FIGHT GAGE BILLAmerican Federation Declares Strong  
Opposition to New Plan.

## DENOUNCES GOLD STANDARD

Declares It an Open Effort To Retire  
the Greenback Currency.

## IT WANTS NO NATIONAL BANK NOTES

Organization Shows Decided Opposi-  
tion to Plan Proposed by Secre-  
tary of the Treasury.Nashville, Tenn., December 20.—The  
American Federation of Labor today took  
up the resolution in reference to the free  
coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and a substi-tute upon the Gage bill was adopted as  
follows:  
Resolved, That we declare ourselves as  
positively opposed to the Gage financial  
bill recently introduced in congress by the  
secretary of the treasury. It is a measure  
that if adopted as a law will only all the  
more firmly rivet the gold standard on the  
people of the country and perpetuate its  
disastrous effects in every form.Resolved, That we pronounce the Gage  
bill an undisguised effort to retire our  
greenback currency and all government  
paper money with a view to the constitution  
of national bank notes in their stead, and  
thus fasten the national bank system for  
years upon the American people.A resolution calling for the removal of  
federation headquarters from Washington  
was reported unfavorably and the report  
adopted.The convention decided to increase the  
per capita tax 2 cents and the change  
goes into effect February 1, 1898.An amendment to the constitution requir-  
ing officers hereafter to be elected on the  
last day of a convention was adopted.The convention will complete all business  
tomorrow and adjourn.A resolution relative to legislation on  
the postal savings banks system was laid  
before the convention by the committee on  
resolutions. The resolution indorses the  
bill pending before congress, favoring the  
establishment of postal savings banks, with  
the clause relative to the national banks  
stricken out. The rest of it was adopted.A resolution expressing approval of the  
national movement for the purification of  
primary elections was adopted.Resolutions were adopted that an effort  
be made to organize farmers; that special  
instructions for the organization of jour-  
neymen bakers and their local unions be  
issued; that efforts be made to organize  
the brick masons who are as yet unorga-  
nized.At the afternoon session the St. Louis  
convention and President Gompers' action  
in regard to it continued to be discussed.WON'T TOUCH SAMOA OR HAWAII  
German Ambassador at Washington  
Says Fleet Will Go to China.Washington, December 20.—The assertions  
that the German fleet under Prince Henry  
will go to Samoa and Hawaii, thus creating  
a menacing situation for the United States,  
are ridiculed in all official quarters here.When the reports were called to the at-  
tention of the German representatives they  
laughed heartily at the idea of a German  
demonstration against Samoa and Hawaii.  
Nothing of this kind has ever been consid-  
ered.The German fleet will go to China via  
the Suez canal, and its destination is Kia-  
chau bay.Germany, the United States and Great  
Britain are parties to a tripartite arrange-  
ment for the government of Samoa and  
although the plan has not proved satis-  
factory, there has been no recent friction,  
and at no time a condition which could  
call for a naval demonstration.Germany has no interest in the annexation  
of Hawaii to the United States and her only  
interests there are those of the 1,400 Ger-  
man citizens who form a considerable part  
of the wealthy sugar planting community.REDMOND COMES TO AMERICA  
Irish Leader Will Address Prominent  
Workers on Rebellion of 1798.New York, December 20.—John E. Red-  
mond, member of parliament, the well-  
known Irish leader, will sail for this coun-  
try on the Teutonic on December 29th. He  
is coming to America at the instigation of  
prominent workers in the Irish cause to  
speak on the rebellion of 1798, to arouse the  
enthusiasm of Irish-Americans in the pil-  
grimage to Ireland next July to celebrate  
the rising.The committee of fifty chosen to make  
arrangements for Redmond's coming re-  
ceived a cable from him last night. It was  
dated Dublin, December 19th, and ad-  
dressed to Chairman Edwin O'Shaughnessy.  
It was as follows:  
"I have accepted; sail Teutonic De-  
cember 29th."COURT TRIAL  
BRINGS CRISISEditor Orth Stein Is Bitterly De-  
nounced by O'Neill's Counsel.

## WILD SCENE IN THE COURT

O'Neill-Stein Trial the Most Sensational  
In Years.

## EDITOR APPEALS TO THE COURT

When Attorney Harvey Johnson Hurl-  
ed His Denunciation Upon Stein  
the Latter Trembled with  
Rage—Trouble Is Ex-  
pected Today.The trial of Orth Stein, editor of The  
Looking Glass, and Mr. James F. O'Neill,  
solitor of the city court, resulted in a  
sensational trial of which has never be-  
fore moved an audience in an Atlanta court-  
room. The climax was reached when Mr.  
Harvey Johnson, representing Solicitor  
O'Neill, uttered a bitter, withering and  
fearful denunciation of Stein.Facing the editor of The Looking Glass,  
who was standing near him, Mr. Johnson  
said:  
"Shall a liar, a forger, a scoundrel and a  
convict be allowed to besmear the reputa-  
tion of an honorable man and an unap-  
pointed? Shall such a creature walk abroad,  
attacking the purity of our women and  
even laying his vile hands upon the bride  
at the altar, and escape the chastisement  
he deserves?"Stein paled and his hands moved convul-  
sively when the anathema was hurled at  
him. His voice trembled with suppressed  
rage. He said:  
"Can I not have the protection of this  
court?"Detective Dave Looney had quickly ap-  
proached the side of Stein, and Captain  
Thompson was near



## KANSAS CITY HAS A \$300,000 FIRE

Big Auditorium Building Is Being Swept  
by Flames.

IT WILL BE A TOTAL LOSS

Used as a Hotel, Portion of It Was  
Crowded with Guests.

EVERY ONE, IT IS THOUGHT, ESCAPED

Fire Started Early This Morning and  
at 3 O'clock There Was No  
Chance to Stop It.

Kansas City, Mo., December 21.—Fire broke out at 1:15 o'clock this morning in the big auditorium building, Ninth and Holmes streets, which contains the biggest theater in Kansas City and one of the biggest hotels. The fire originated in the servants' quarters on the sixth floor of the hotel. The wildest excitement prevailed among the guests of the hotel, no one was hurt in the panic which followed the alarm of fire and all escaped to the streets.

At 1:40 o'clock the fire was believed to be under control, but at 1:55 o'clock the flames burst forth again and seemed to be making headway against the efforts of the firemen. At 2:15 o'clock the fire had eaten down into the fourth story of the building, and it is believed the entire structure is doomed. All persons have been ordered out of the building. All the guests on the lower floors of the hotel have succeeded in saving most of their personal effects.

The auditorium building cost about \$225,000 and is owned by Alexander Fraser, who also owns the hotel and theater furnishings.

At 2:30 o'clock the fire is still burning fiercely. The east wall threatens to fall at any moment and all spectators have been driven back from the streets.

A part of the roof has already collapsed. The building will be destroyed, but it stands alone and there is little danger of the fire spreading.

**RUMORED ROBBERY CONFIRMED**

Three Thousand Dollars Taken from a New York and Cuba Mail Ship.

New York, December 20.—The reported robbery of some \$3,000 in Mexican money from the steamer City of Washington during her last trip from Vera Cruz to this port was confirmed today. The City of Washington belongs to the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company. A. G. Smith, secretary of that company, said today:

"The City of Washington reached her pier last Wednesday morning and immediately began discharging her cargo. Among other things there was a consignment of 300 cases of Mexican coin for a firm in London. Each case represented about \$200 in Mexican money, equal to about \$200 in our money. The cases weighed about 200 pounds. On counting it was found there were 300 cases, and the bill called for 100, it was apparent that one had been stolen, either before the steamer sailed or since her arrival at this port."

A bundle of canvas in which about \$100 of the coin was placed was found in the baggage room and leads us to believe that the robbery was committed during transit. The only key to the strong room was in the hands of Captain Burley and his first mate, and as no violence had been used in entering the place, a skeleton key must have been used."

**BURGLAR MCCOY IN TROUBLE**

Ex-Bank Burglar Struck on the Head with a Club in a Quarrel.

New York, December 20.—John (Kid) McCoy, the noted bank burglar, who recently is known to the police of all countries, was struck on the head with a club and probably fatally injured today by John McGinness, proprietor of a Bowery lodging house. The men quarreled because McCoy said the reputation of the house was not good and that he would not allow his wife to work there. McGinness was arrested. McCoy at one time took part in a realistic drama called "The Slowway," in which he and Spike Hennessey cracked a safe on the stage.

Norman Selby, the Indiana pugilist, after witnessing a performance of "The Slowway," announced that hereafter he would call himself "Kid McCoy," and he has ever since appeared in the ring under that name.

**HOTEL NIGHT CLERK SKIPS OUT**

Fifty Dollars in Money and Guest's New Overcoat Are Gone.

Montgomery, Ala., December 20.—(Special.)—Last night after the hotel guests had retired E. H. Caruthers, night clerk of the Merchants hotel, disappeared with five dollars and a new overcoat belonging to a guest are also missing. Caruthers came here broke from New Orleans about two weeks ago. The police are searching for him.

## BILIOUS- NESS

booses many a body and burdens many a mind. You can't enjoy the food you like because you are bilious. You take all sorts of precautions, and yet the bilious attack leaps on you like a tiger from ambush. You know the feeling! The blood seething on fire with a dull heat; the boring pains in the eyes; the head seeming to open and shut; the horrible nausea. You know the irritability which precedes and the languor that follows the attack. It's miserable, isn't it? Why not cure the trouble? There's a pill that will cure biliousness. Dr. J. C. AYER'S PILLS are an acknowledged specific for this derangement.

A. Swanger, Texarkana, Tex., writes: "For fifteen years I have used Ayer's Pills, and find them very effective in bilious complaints. I have yet to see the case where they have failed to cure."

If You are Bilious  
DO NOT FAIL TO  
**Try  
AYER'S  
PILLS**

## ORIGINAL OF UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

Lewis George Clark, the Ex-Slave, Was an Interesting Character.

Lexington, Ky., December 20.—Lewis George Clark, the original of Harriet Beecher Stowe's character of George Harris in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," who died here recently, was a man in the story of whose life there is a world of interest.

Clark was eighty-six years old and his last days were made comfortable by contributions sent him from all parts of the world for the sake of the character in Mrs. Stowe's book. He was three-fourths white. His mother was the daughter of Samuel Campbell, a Scottish slave owner of Kentucky, and his father was Daniel Clark, a pure-blooded Scotchman. His maternal grandmother was a negress and he was born in slavery. He and his brother were sold to a southern planter, and the thought of the dreary cotton fields of the south inspired the boys with superhuman courage.



LEWIS GEORGE CLARK.

George broke away, and after incredible adventures, succeeded in reaching Canada on horseback. There he was taken into the family of a niece of Mrs. Stowe, and there the authoress met him. She listened to his story of his slave life and worked it into her famous book. His owners in Kentucky heard of him and attempted to get him back, but he fled and went into New England, where he was safe. There he made a living by lecturing.

When the great war was at an end Clark returned to Kentucky a free man. He lived near his old home since that time and of late years was supported by kind-hearted persons, who gave him enough to keep body and soul together.

**STATE HEALTH BOARD MEETS.**

Quarantine Regulations Are Discussed in a Montgomery Meeting.

Montgomery, Ala., December 20.—(Special.)—Several members of the state board of health spent several hours here today discussing the matter of a national quarantine. Dr. Saunders, state health officer, was present. The meeting was simply an initial one, to be followed by several other conventions of the board between this time and the holding of the southern quarantine convention in Mobile on February 8th. Today's meeting was nothing more than a conference, nothing definite being accomplished.

**MINISTERS GIVEN A SURPRISE.**

Montgomery Citizens Entertain the Preachers Passing Through.

Montgomery, Ala., December 20.—(Special.)—About one hundred ministers, who were on their way home from the annual Methodist conference at Union Springs, were met at the depot here tonight by a committee of the stewards of the Court Street Methodist church and escorted to the Exchange hotel, where they were sumptuously dined.

The informal banquet was a happy surprise to the ministers.

**LABOR FEDERATION DENOUNCED**

National Building Trades Council Convenes in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., December 20.—The first meeting of the National Building Trades Council was held in this city today and was marked by a scathing denunciation of the American Federation of Labor for having passed a resolution during its convention last week in Nashville opposing the formation of a national council of building trades. The council today went into executive session and a general discussion concerning the American Federation of Labor's resolution ensued, during which the federation was bitterly denounced.

Congress was urged to do all in its power to defeat the anti-pooling railroad bill.

A resolution was adopted favoring the proposed postal savings bank system.

**CANADA GIVES UP BENNETT.**

Frischer Held at Victoria Will Be Brought Back to California.

Washington, December 20.—The state department has been advised that the Canadian authorities have surrendered upon an extradition warrant James G. Bennett, who was arrested and held at Victoria on a charge of murdering an assistant upon his way to San Francisco.

Bennett made a desperate effort to resist extradition and was shot and killed. He was a member of the national monetary conference, which was called for this city on January 25th, said today that it might be necessary to make a slight change of date owing to the development that Tomlinson hall and all the theaters are engaged for January 25th.

An effort will be made to secure Tomlinson hall as originally contemplated, but if neither this hall nor a theater is available, the change will be announced within a day or two.

The committee having in charge the care of the convention will organize for their work tomorrow.

**DEATH OF MRS. MULLIN.**

Mrs. Margaret H. Mullin, aged eighty-five, died last night at the residence of her grandson, Mr. J. H. Mullin, at Forest avenue, with whom she has resided for some time past. She was born in Boston, Mass., and lived there until 1890, when she moved to Atlanta, coming here from that state. The remains were sent to Boston last night, at which place the funeral services and interment will occur. Boston papers please copy.

**DR. P. S. BOWER, THOMASVILLE, GA.**

Thomasville, Ga., December 20.—(Special.)—Dr. P. S. Bower, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of this city, died at the Pineywood hotel Sunday afternoon after quite a protracted illness. He has been a resident of this city for the past forty years. The funeral will be held tomorrow morning.

**Mrs. W. J. Barr Dead.**

Columbus, Ga., December 20.—(Special.)—Mrs. W. J. Barr, of Summerville, Ala., aged seventy-five years, died last night, her husband and seven children survive her.

**Mrs. J. C. Harkins Dead.**

Calhoun, Ga., December 20.—(Special.)—Mrs. J. C. Harkins, of Calhoun, died at her home and was buried in the Calhoun cemetery this afternoon.

## A WOMAN WORKS A SMOOTH GAME

Claiming To Be the Widow of a Man Killed, She Sues Railroads.

VERDICT GIVEN THE PLAINTIFF

Defendants Spring a Surprise on the Court, Asking for New Trial.

THEY ASSERT THE CLAIMANT IS A FRAUD

Evidence Is Presented to Show That the Plaintiff Palmed Herself Off as Dead Man's Relict.

Chattanooga, Tenn., December 20.—(Special.)—About a year ago Sam Stegall, colored, an employee of the Chickamauga Park commission, was killed by a train on the tracks of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad.

Shortly thereafter a suit was brought against the Nashville and Chattanooga road and the Memphis and Charleston, both of which use the same tracks, by a woman giving the name of Lucy Stegall, and claiming to be the widow of the dead man, in the state court, but was transferred to the federal court.

The woman in her bill gave the date of marriage, her name, the name of the magistrate performing the ceremony and other details, all of which were substantiated by the proof.

The jury gave a verdict in favor of the woman for the sum of \$1,200 against the Nashville and Chattanooga road. The railroad entered a motion for a new trial, which motion was heard today, when it was shown by the attorneys for the railroad that the woman bringing the suit had never been married to Stegall; that his widow was living in Georgia; that the woman bringing the suit had impersonated the real wife to the extent of claiming her maiden name, and had used the dates of the marriage of Stegall to the real wife, and other details from the record of the courthouse in Walker county, Georgia, where the marriage had taken place.

The woman, whose name was Lizzie L. McClellan, had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

McClellan had so cleverly practiced the deception of being the relict of the dead man, that the lawyers on both sides and the jury had been completely deceived.

## OFFICERS MUST BE CAREFUL

Police Board Charges Captains To Inspect Men Closely.

SAYS THEY WERE TOO CARELESS

Chairman English Speaks for Board and Says Officers Will Be Held Responsible in Future.

The board of police commissioners held a meeting last night, remaining in session only a short while.

The matter of looking into the needs of the department for next year was referred to a committee, and the committee will report back to the board and recommend the appropriation necessary.

The board received from Chief Manly a report relative to the discharge of Police E. M. Berry, who, it was charged, was drunk while on duty and was shelled by brother officers. The report stated that the different officers who had seen Berry and his report on his condition.

As a result of this report Chairman English made an investigation into the conduct of the captains and sergeants, telling them that he thought they had been careless in their inspection of the men and stating that in the future they will be held responsible for the men on their watch.

Captain Joiner, on whose watch Berry was on the night he was charged with drunkenness, started to the board that he had not noticed anything unusual in his condition and did not think he was drunk. Sergeant Moss, who had charge of the force on which Berry worked on the night in question, said he had not noticed that Berry had been drinking and thought he would have been able to detect it.

Chairman English then rose and addressed the board. He said he thought the board could not see how a man could go on duty in that condition if the officers did their duty.

"The board expects you," he said, "to inspect your men as closely when going off duty as when going on duty. We don't see how a man can be intoxicated on duty if the officers do their duty."

"I certainly expect the captains and sergeants to see that their men are strictly sober. We can't have this and won't have it. It is a disgrace for men to be seen on the streets in a maudlin condition immediately after coming off duty and be reported by citizens."

"This must have escaped you because you were careless. I hope there will be no more of it. We will hold captains and sergeants strictly accountable in the future and if a man comes off or goes on duty in an intoxicated condition we are going to ask the reason of these things."

"I say this with all good feeling and without any intention of criticizing the men. We expect you to report these things. We must look to the officers to report these things. You must be active and diligent, and above all things, inspect your men carefully. Look them straight in the eye and if they have been looking at their little finger you can tell it."

**TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.**

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each package.

**CARR INDORSES FOWLER SCHEME**

The Well-Known North Carolinian Approves Congressmen's Currency Plan.

Mr. George DeSaussure, secretary of the bankers' association, and the most active promoter of the bankers' convention recently held in Atlanta to discuss the currency problem, is in receipt of the following letter from Mr. J. S. Carr, the prominent North Carolinian who participated in the proceedings of the convention, Mr. Carr writes:

"Durham, N. C., December 18, 1897.—Mr. George R. DeSaussure, Secretary Southern Bankers' Association, Atlanta, Ga.:—My Dear Sir: I am of the opinion that the plan of currency reform outlined by the Southern Bankers' Association at Atlanta, at its last session, is a wise solution of the present vexing currency question."

"Mr. Fowler's plan fulfills all the obligations of the government in a 2 per cent gold bond. These bonds he would make the basis of bank circulation, and require the banks to redeem all their notes in gold coin. By funding state and local debts in these gold bonds which would be impossible but for the fact that the banks are required to carry them, the government would receive the people of the government—indeed, according to the people by the Fowler bill, the treasury would receive \$15,000,000 per annum in interest on the bonded debt."

"Again, we must recognize the fact that the parity of our different kinds of money, silver, paper and gold, has been maintained at an enormous expense to the people, or the government. Indeed, according to the Federal reserve act, the treasury is to pay out at an average cost of more than \$2,000,000 per annum, or \$20,000,000 for the seven years of the currency of the date of specie resumption, to 1896."

"This cost to the people, or the government, by Mr. Fowler's plan is transferred to the banking institutions of the country, which must stand by the redemption of their notes in gold coin. This will, it must be observed, result in a net saving to the people, or government, of more than \$35,000,000 per annum. Mr. Fowler's bill also provides for a guarantee fund, paid into the treasury of the United States government for the protection of the note holders, so that there could not be a bank note panic."

"The bill provides for such a supply of a sound, circulating medium, as is distributed over the country, as the needs of the country require, and for lack of which most of our troubles are attributable. The operation of the Fowler bill is the only remedy I have seen presented that carries with it merit worth consideration."

"And lastly, what is to my mind of still greater importance to the people of this country, all depositors of national banks are to be insured against loss in case of bank failure through the fact that upon the bill and the assets of the failed banks paid into the United States treasury for their protection."

"The statistics on page 72 of Mr. Fowler's speech and the statistics were furnished by the actuary of the treasury, and are therefore to be relied upon show that since the inauguration of the national bank system in 1863, if all the assets of the failed banks had been absolutely nil, a tax of less than one-third of one per cent would have been sufficient to reimburse the depositors, dollar for dollar. But as it was, the assets of the failed banks, where the accounts have been closed, paid 75 per cent of the depositors, so that a tax of only one-twelfth of one per cent would have been required to meet the deficit, which is practically nothing."

"The south being an agricultural section, requires better banking accommodations than we enjoy. The truth is that we must have better facilities, or we are virtually ruined. The provisions of the national bank act, as at present constituted, do not afford the accommodations we need, and must have. The Fowler bill, in my judgment, will meet the needs of the south, and give the country a good, sound, safe banking circulation, elastic in its operation and firm in its basis."

"The Southern Bankers' Association will not only advocate it but press its passage by the legislature. I would have been pleased to advocate it, but I have been prevented by my duties at Atlanta, had I been familiar with its provisions, I have since studied the bill and am convinced of its merits. Very truly yours, J. S. CARR."

**MR. OLIVER IS IMPROVING.**

He Will Get Well, But He Had a Narrow Escape.

Mr. T. D. Oliver's condition was much improved yesterday.

As stated in yesterday's Constitution, Mr. Oliver had a very narrow escape from an overdose of morphine.

The Grady hospital physicians had to work for several hours, and for a long while it was thought he would not recover.

Mr. Oliver is a very popular Georgia and has many friends who are glad to hear of his escape from a tragic death.

**A Fine Girl.**

The Tampa Girl, the best 2-cent cigar on the market, at Thomas H. Fitts' cigar store, corner Peachtree and Marietta Sts.



## BOHANNON RECANTS PART OF CONFESSION

Railroad Robber Now Acknowledges That  
He Swore Falsely.

WANTED TO MAKE GOOD TRADE

Representative Copeland Hears the  
Robber Clear One of the Convicted.

NOW SAYS CAPT. PEEPLES WAS INNOCENT

Legislative Committee Is Regaled  
with an Interesting Story by  
the Convict.

Dalton, Ga., Dec. 20.—(Special).—Walter Bohannon, the self-confessed railroad robber, who is now serving a term in the penitentiary, and upon whose statements others were convicted, has retraced a part of his confession and has substituted a new story for the one he told in the courthouse here.

Bohannon's substitute story was first uttered on November 20th last and the committee from the legislature which inspected the convict camp where Bohannon wore the stripes was his audience.

The new story varies materially from the one he clung to during the trial.

Those who kept up with the cases for receiving stolen goods will recall that several Dalton merchants were convicted on the testimony of Bohannon, prominent among them being Captain T. J. Peeples, at that time freight agent for the Western and Atlantic railroad at this point.

There were seventeen true bills against Bohannon, to all of which he pleaded guilty, implicating nearly a half score of prominent business men in and around Dalton.

Captain Peeples was tried in two cases and in one was convicted and sentence was passed upon him.

A motion for a new trial was made by Captain Peeples' attorneys and today the motion was heard by Judge Pitts, who granted it and it was then that Bohannon's confession was first given publicity, and that publicity was made valuable because it was in the shape of an affidavit made by Hon. F. W. Copeland, legislator from Walker county. The same paper was testified to by other members of the legislature by Judge Pitts, who granted it, and it was then that Bohannon's confession was first given publicity, and that publicity was made valuable because it was in the shape of an affidavit made by Hon. F. W. Copeland, legislator from Walker county.

The gentlemen who gave the affidavits were on an official visit to the penitentiary camp when they heard Bohannon's remarkable story.

Since his confinement at Cole City Bohannon has declared himself innocent in fifteen of the cases, and says he pleaded guilty in fulfillment of a trade with the state and the Southern railway. According to his statement, the state has received \$40,000 which it had not have gotten unless he would acknowledge the theft and then swear against the various merchants indicted.

Bohannon further stated that as a reward for his conduct he is to be released at the expiration of one year, if possible, and given a position as a Southern railway detective at a salary of \$100 per month.

"I have been told," said he, "that my life and this is the best trade I ever made." These remarks were made by Bohannon to Hon. F. W. Copeland, representative from Walker county, and in the presence of Mr. Cook, of Oconee; Mr. Blacklock, of Fayette; Mr. Bates, of Murray; Mr. Wilcox, of Wilcox; Mr. Davidson, of Greene, and Mr. Ennis, of Baldwin, all of whom are members of the special committee from the legislature to visit the convict camps.

Captain Peeples' attorneys, Messrs. Jones, Martin and Jones, and R. J. McManis, have secured affidavits from all of these gentlemen as to Bohannon's statements, and offered them today as additional grounds for a new trial.

The affidavits argue no reflection on the state's counsel, but were introduced simply to show that Bohannon, the man who couldn't tell a lie, has forsaken the example of the father of his country. If he is right now, he swore falsely in court and a hardship has been worked upon those who were convicted under his testimony.

It is thought that more sensations will be unraveled from the statements of Bohannon and additional light may be thrown on the cases which will clear up the shadows which have been cast on some of the state's most influential men.

In the affidavit Mr. Copeland, among other things, says:

"I asked Bohannon if he believed that promise would be carried out. He said yes. I asked him if he did not think he was doing those persons a very great injustice by pleading guilty to the falsehoods in order that they might, however innocent, be convicted of having received stolen goods. He laughed and replied that a fellow in a tight world would do anything to get out, especially when he was making a good trade, and getting a good position."

"This is substantially the conversation that occurred between me and Bohannon, and myself, with the addition that he stated positively that the Peepleses were not guilty of the crime of which they were charged. I named no person in the conversation I had with him, but simply referred to the defendants generally. This conversation I now remember was in the presence of several other gentlemen of the committee who visited the camp. I can recall Mr. Cook, of Oconee county; Mr. Blacklock, of Fayette; Mr. Bates, of Murray; Mr. Wilcox, of Wilcox; Mr. Davidson, of Greene; Mr. Ennis, of Baldwin, and there were others whose names I cannot at present recall."

While the committee was leaving the point at which we met Bohannon, he told me that he had been in the camp, who seemed to have in some way learned my name, called back, took me aside, and asked me if I was with the Walker county. I told him I was. He said he knew my brother who once lived in Wilcox county, that he was related to the family that lived in my county, and that he wanted me to interest myself in his release."

"Do you believe," he will stand by me and let me out in a year. He told me these gentlemen were high-minded, honorable gentlemen, and that they believed they would do anything they had

promised. He then asked me to get my influence with them and try to get them to let him out within a year."

SLAIN AT A BAIL

Fatal Contest Over the Honor of Leading the Cottiion.

Elberton, Ga., December 20.—(Special).—About 1 o'clock Sunday morning Gobe Glover shot and killed George McIntosh, at a dance. They disputed as to who should lead the cottiion, when Glover shot McIntosh. McIntosh, in self-defense, walked off into the hall and was given a preliminary hearing tomorrow. Both parties are negroes.

WORK FOR THE PARDON BOARD.

Luby Sentenced to Death, but His Friends Will Work for Him.

Blakely, Ga., December 20.—(Special).—Judge H. C. Sheffield came over from Arlington last night, and this morning sentenced O. C. Luby, the wife murderer, to be hanged on January 28th, 1898. Luby's case was reviewed recently by the supreme court and the decision of the lower court was affirmed. An effort will be made to have the pardon board commute his sentence to life imprisonment.

Running Down Counterfeits.

Woodstock, Ga., December 20.—(Special).—E. T. Petree arrested Lester Redmon here this morning for trying to pass counterfeit money. Redmon has given the name of the man from whom he got the money, and says this man is the one who made the counterfeit money. It is thought this is a cleverly contrived establishment on a large scale, and one which has men and boys employed to distribute the money. Detectives will be put to work on the case at once.

Riley Hunt Killed.

Oxford, Ga., December 20.—(Special).—News reached here Saturday night of the death of old man Riley Hunt in Covington, Old. He lived some time here, and in the country and had driven a blind mule home just after dark, but before he got out of the limits of Covington, his mule walked into a ditch and he fell over the wagon upon the old man, which caused his death.

At War with the Moonshiners.

Woodstock, Ga., December 20.—(Special).—The revenue officers have been tearing up the last few days in this county for the last few days, and yet it is estimated that there are more than fifty now running in this county. The officers are expecting trouble, as they are expecting a battle between the moonshiners and the moonshiners was narrowly averted last night.

Fire in Camilla.

Camilla, Ga., December 20.—(Special).—The residence of Mr. J. O. Turner, which is about two miles from here, was destroyed last night. The cause of the fire is presumed to have been a defective flue in the kitchen. This destruction means a loss of about \$1,000 to the owner, part of which is covered by insurance.

Donalson Sent to Jail.

Norcross, Ga., December 20.—(Special).—Alex Donalson, who shot and killed his father-in-law, Ad Brooks, near Norcross, last night, was taken to the county jail, where he is being held pending a preliminary hearing. Justice Haynie today, claiming self-defense, Donalson was sent to jail.

Store Burglaried.

Conyers, Ga., December 20.—(Special).—The store of the Almond Hardware Company was burglarized last night. A number of pistols, razors and a small amount of change were taken.

BARROOMS MUST CLOSE UP.

Covington Will Not Enjoy an Egg-nog Next New Year's Day.

Covington, Ga., December 20.—(Special).—One of the hottest municipal campaigns in the history of Covington closed today. The fight was over the election of mayor and councilmen for the term commencing January 1, 1898, and the issue was barrooms or no barrooms. The prohibition element made a strong fight for their candidate for mayor, two, T. Henderson and Sam Hawkins were elected by three votes out of 239 votes cast, and one anti-prohibition candidate for council was also elected.

While the revenue officers are against the issuing of licenses for barrooms, there will be no barrooms in Covington after December 31, 1897. Rev. George Stuart, a former Episcopalian minister, who has taken a leading part in the fight against liquor, and has preached a number of strong sermons against the traffic, while the other ministers have aided the fight, by every means in their power. The result of the election is a great victory for the prohibitionists of New Union county.

The liquor dealers are correspondingly surprised and displeased. The election was a quiet one, and there was no considerable disorder.

COOK ANDERSON'S TRIAL BEGINS

Slayer of the Mate and Captain of a Schooner Arraigned.

Norfolk, Va., December 20.—The trial of John Anderson, cook of the schooner Olive Pecker, for the murder of Mate William Wallace Saunders, on the high seas, in August last, began this morning at the court house here. Anderson is also indicted for the murder of Captain Whitman and the burning of the schooner, but the prosecution directed to bring the first trial for the murder of the mate. It is probable that the case may be concluded tomorrow.

Attorney McIntosh, for the accused, in outlining the defense, stated that he would show that Anderson had been subjected to unheard-of cruelties, and that the murders were committed in self-defense.

Martin Barstad, a Norwegian, a member of the schooner's crew, was called to the stand as the first eye-witness to the tragedy. Barstad said Anderson was on the deck of the schooner on the morning of August 6th, the day of the crime; then he heard the captain order Anderson, after which followed a lecture from the captain. He supposed the captain had struck Anderson, who came up and asked the mate to protect him.

Shortly after this Anderson came out of the captain's cabin and called the mate down out of the rigging and shot him four times. He summoned all hands and made them throw the body overboard. Then he and the mate went down into the cabin and got the body of the captain and throw that overboard, after which he took the crew down into the captain's cabin and gave them a lecture on the subject of discipline. His story of the burning of the vessel under Anderson's direction and the voyage to land in the small boats varied little from the published accounts.

The other witnesses testimony was the same.

Tobacco from Cuba.

New York, December 20.—The Ward line steamer Segura, which arrived from Havana, brings 822 bales of leaf tobacco.

## GORDON SETTLES WITH CLAIMANTS

Macon's Sensational Law Suit Is Taken  
Out of Court.

STOCKHOLDERS WILL NOT LOSE

Will Get Dollar for Dollar on Their  
Paid-In Stock.

BURKE HELPS GORDON PAY THE LOSSES

But Claims That He Was in No Way  
Liable—Sends Gordon His Stock  
in Settlement.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., December 20.—A settlement was reached today in the sensational case that has been pending several days in the United States court before Judge Speer of Jenkins et al. vs. Thomas C. Burke, president, and W. M. Gordon, general manager, secretary and treasurer of the Progress Loan, Improvement and Manufacturing Company. The decree of settlement will be drawn tomorrow. Under the decree the minority stockholders of the company will receive par and all the expenses of court and lawyers' fees will be paid. Mr. W. M. Gordon will have to pay the expense of settlement, the settlement will cost Mr. Gordon about \$40,000 over and above all the assets of the company. It is said that the costs of the court, receiver's fees and lawyers' fees will be about \$10,000. Mr. C. C. Burke has loaned all his stock to Mr. Gordon as a matter of personal friendship in order to enable him to make a settlement. Mr. Burke does not acknowledge any liability in the matter. He says that all of his stock was clear of loans of any kind and was in his sole, but in order to have the matter finally adjusted and to assist Mr. Gordon as far as possible, he is willing to let Mr. Gordon use the stock. At noon today Mr. Burke turned over to Mr. Gordon all his stock, and the minority stockholders, announced in court that a settlement had been reached. Said he: "The terms of the settlement require a decree of the court and will require a continuation of the receivership in regard to certain assets of the company. The details of which it is no necessary now to state to the court, but the general outline of the plan of the settlement is that the minority stockholders will obtain 10 cents on the dollar, or the par value of their stock, subject to a deduction of 2 percent to those of the stockholders who will obtain the 2 percent out of the 10 percent of the stock which is to be paid for cash. If Mr. Gordon can within a reasonable time raise up the balance so as to pay up the entire indebtedness."

What Judge Speer Said.

Judge Speer said: "I should be pleased to have the views of counsel on both sides tomorrow, or to whatever or not it is under the circumstances obligatory upon the court to make a decree in the case of Mr. Gordon, notwithstanding the settlement with the claimants."

"The claimants have no right that will not be done," said Mr. Burke, "unless the court finds it an imperative necessity from considerations of public policy. I have no disposition whatever to harass Mr. Gordon," said the judge, "but to punish him severely since he has made a restitution to these people who have complained that he has wronged them. I am not going to let up my mind that I would impose any additional penalty upon him; at the same time I should like to see the matter settled on either side as to whether or not it is obligatory on the court in order to deter others who may be tempted to reflect on the orders of the court hereafter. You may think about it, gentlemen."

"I would be pleased to see Mr. Gordon with the same spirit in which the court asks them to conduct their case. I am not going to let up my mind that I would impose any additional penalty upon him; at the same time I should like to see the matter settled on either side as to whether or not it is obligatory on the court in order to deter others who may be tempted to reflect on the orders of the court hereafter. You may think about it, gentlemen."

"I would be pleased to see Mr. Gordon with the same spirit in which the court asks them to conduct their case. I am not going to let up my mind that I would impose any additional penalty upon him; at the same time I should like to see the matter settled on either side as to whether or not it is obligatory on the court in order to deter others who may be tempted to reflect on the orders of the court hereafter. You may think about it, gentlemen."

"I would be pleased to see Mr. Gordon with the same spirit in which the court asks them to conduct their case. I am not going to let up my mind that I would impose any additional penalty upon him; at the same time I should like to see the matter settled on either side as to whether or not it is obligatory on the court in order to deter others who may be tempted to reflect on the orders of the court hereafter. You may think about it, gentlemen."

"I would be pleased to see Mr. Gordon with the same spirit in which the court asks them to conduct their case. I am not going to let up my mind that I would impose any additional penalty upon him; at the same time I should like to see the matter settled on either side as to whether or not it is obligatory on the court in order to deter others who may be tempted to reflect on the orders of the court hereafter. You may think about it, gentlemen."

"I would be pleased to see Mr. Gordon with the same spirit in which the court asks them to conduct their case. I am not going to let up my mind that I would impose any additional penalty upon him; at the same time I should like to see the matter settled on either side as to whether or not it is obligatory on the court in order to deter others who may be tempted to reflect on the orders of the court hereafter. You may think about it, gentlemen."

"I would be pleased to see Mr. Gordon with the same spirit in which the court asks them to conduct their case. I am not going to let up my mind that I would impose any additional penalty upon him; at the same time I should like to see the matter settled on either side as to whether or not it is obligatory on the court in order to deter others who may be tempted to reflect on the orders of the court hereafter. You may think about it, gentlemen."

"I would be pleased to see Mr. Gordon with the same spirit in which the court asks them to conduct their case. I am not going to let up my mind that I would impose any additional penalty upon him; at the same time I should like to see the matter settled on either side as to whether or not it is obligatory on the court in order to deter others who may be tempted to reflect on the orders of the court hereafter. You may think about it, gentlemen."

"I would be pleased to see Mr. Gordon with the same spirit in which the court asks them to conduct their case. I am not going to let up my mind that I would impose any additional penalty upon him; at the same time I should like to see the matter settled on either side as to whether or not it is obligatory on the court in order to deter others who may be tempted to reflect on the orders of the court hereafter. You may think about it, gentlemen."

"I would be pleased to see Mr. Gordon with the same spirit in which the court asks them to conduct their case. I am not going to let up my mind that I would impose any additional penalty upon him; at the same time I should like to see the matter settled on either side as to whether or not it is obligatory on the court in order to deter others who may be tempted to reflect on the orders of the court hereafter. You may think about it, gentlemen."

"I would be pleased to see Mr. Gordon with the same spirit in which the court asks them to conduct their case. I am not going to let up my mind that I would impose any additional penalty upon him; at the same time I should like to see the matter settled on either side as to whether or not it is obligatory on the court in order to deter others who may be tempted to reflect on the orders of the court hereafter. You may think about it, gentlemen."

"I would be pleased to see Mr. Gordon with the same spirit in which the court asks them to conduct their case. I am not going to let up my mind that I would impose any additional penalty upon him; at the same time I should like to see the matter settled on either side as to whether or not it is obligatory on the court in order to deter others who may be tempted to reflect on the orders of the court hereafter. You may think about it, gentlemen."

"I would be pleased to see Mr. Gordon with the same spirit in which the court asks them to conduct their case. I am not going to let up my mind that I would impose any additional penalty upon him; at the same time I should like to see the matter settled on either side as to whether or not it is obligatory on the court in order to deter others who may be tempted to reflect on the orders of the court hereafter. You may think about it, gentlemen."

"I would be pleased to see Mr. Gordon with the same spirit in which the court asks them to conduct their case. I am not going to let up my mind that I would impose any additional penalty upon him; at the same time I should like to see the matter settled on either side as to whether or not it is obligatory on the court in order to deter others who may be tempted to reflect on the orders of the court hereafter. You may think about it, gentlemen."

"I would be pleased to see Mr. Gordon with the same spirit in which the court asks them to conduct their case. I am not going to let up my mind that I would impose any additional penalty upon him; at the same time I should like to see the matter settled on either side as to whether or not it is obligatory on the court in order to deter others who may be tempted to reflect on the orders of the court hereafter. You may think about it, gentlemen."

"I would be pleased to see Mr. Gordon with the same spirit in which the court asks them to conduct their case. I am not going to let up my mind that I would impose any additional penalty upon him; at the same time I should like to see the matter settled on either side as to whether or not it is obligatory on the court in order to deter others who may be tempted to reflect on the orders of the court hereafter. You may think about it, gentlemen."

"I would be pleased to see Mr. Gordon with the same spirit in which the court asks them to conduct their case. I am not going to let up my mind that I would impose any additional penalty upon him; at the same time I should like to see the matter settled on either side as to whether or not it is obligatory on the court in order to deter others who may be tempted to reflect on the orders of the court hereafter. You may think about it, gentlemen."

"I would be pleased to see Mr. Gordon with the same spirit in which the court asks them to conduct their case. I am not going to let up my mind that I would impose any additional penalty upon him; at the same time I should like to see the matter settled on either side as to whether or not it is obligatory on the court in order to deter others who may be tempted to reflect on the orders of the court hereafter. You may think about it, gentlemen."

"I would be pleased to see Mr. Gordon with the same spirit in which the court asks them to conduct their case. I am not going to let up my mind that I would impose any additional penalty upon him; at the same time I should like to see the matter settled on either side as to whether or not it is obligatory on the court in order to deter others who may be tempted to reflect on the orders of the court hereafter. You may think about it, gentlemen."

"I would be pleased to see Mr. Gordon with the same spirit in which the court asks them to conduct their case. I am not going to let up my mind that I would impose any additional penalty upon him; at the same time I should like to see the matter settled on either side as to whether or not it is obligatory on the court in order to deter others who may be tempted to reflect on the orders of the court hereafter. You may think about it, gentlemen."

"I would be pleased to see Mr. Gordon with the same spirit in which the court asks them to conduct their case. I am not going to let up my mind that I would impose any additional penalty upon him; at the same time I should like to see the matter settled on either side as to whether or not it is obligatory on the court in order to deter others who may be tempted to reflect on the orders of the court hereafter. You may think about it, gentlemen."

"I would be pleased to see Mr. Gordon with the same spirit in which the court asks them to conduct their case. I am not going to let up my mind that I would impose any additional penalty upon him; at the same time I should like to see the matter settled on either side as to whether or not it is obligatory on the court in order to deter others who may be tempted to reflect on the orders of the court hereafter. You may think about it, gentlemen."

"I would be pleased to see Mr. Gordon with the same spirit in which the court asks them to conduct their case. I am not going to let up my mind that I would impose any additional penalty upon him; at the same time I should like to see the matter settled on either side as to whether or not it is obligatory on the court in order to deter others who may be tempted to reflect on the orders of the court hereafter. You may think about it, gentlemen."

"I would be pleased to see Mr. Gordon with the same spirit in which the court asks them to conduct their case. I am not going to let up my mind that I would impose any additional penalty upon him; at the same time I should like to see the matter settled on either side as to whether or not it is obligatory on the court in order to deter others who may be tempted to reflect on the orders of the court hereafter. You may think about it, gentlemen."

"I would be pleased to see Mr. Gordon with the same spirit in which the court asks them to conduct their case. I am not going to let up my mind that I would impose any additional penalty upon him; at the same time I should like to see the matter settled on either side as to whether or not it is obligatory on the court in order to deter others who may be tempted to reflect on the orders of the court hereafter. You may think about it, gentlemen."

"I would be pleased to see Mr. Gordon with the same spirit in which the court asks them to conduct their case. I am not going to let up my mind that I would impose any additional penalty upon him; at the same time I should like to see the matter settled on either side as to whether or not it is obligatory on the court in order to deter others who may be tempted to reflect on the orders of the court hereafter. You may think about it, gentlemen."

"I would be pleased to see Mr. Gordon with the same spirit in which the court asks them to conduct their case. I am not going to let up my mind that I would impose any additional penalty upon him; at the same time I should like to see the matter settled on either side as to whether or not it is obligatory on the court in order to deter others who may be tempted to reflect on the orders of the court hereafter. You may think about it, gentlemen."

"I would be pleased to see Mr. Gordon with the same spirit in which the court asks them to conduct their case. I am not going to let up my mind that I would impose any additional penalty upon him; at the same time I should like to see the matter settled on either side as to whether or not it is obligatory on the court in order to deter others who may be tempted to reflect on the orders of the court hereafter. You may think about it, gentlemen."

"I would be pleased to see Mr. Gordon with the same spirit in which the court asks them to conduct their case. I am not going to let up my mind that I would impose any additional penalty upon him; at the same time I should like to see the matter settled on either side as to whether or not it is obligatory on the court in order to deter others who may be tempted to reflect on the orders of the court hereafter. You may think about it, gentlemen."

"I would be pleased to see Mr. Gordon with the same spirit in which the court asks them to conduct their case. I am not going to let up my mind that I would impose any additional penalty upon him; at the same time I should like to see the matter settled on either side as to whether or not it is obligatory on the court in order to deter others who may be tempted to reflect on the orders of the court hereafter. You may think about it, gentlemen."

"I would be pleased to see Mr. Gordon with the same spirit in which the court asks them to conduct their case. I am not going to let up my mind that I would impose any additional penalty upon him; at the same time I should like to see the matter settled on either side as to whether or not it is obligatory on the court in order to deter others who may be tempted to reflect on the orders of the court hereafter. You may think about it, gentlemen."

gro child. The offense is alleged to have been committed in the mill race outside of Macon.

THE ANTI-SCALPING BILL UP.

It Will Surely Be Passed by This Congress, Its Friends Say.

"Yes, sir; the anti-scalping bill will pass both houses of the anti-scalping bill is a measure which has been introduced in the Southern railway, who returned from Washington yesterday, where he has been in the interest of the bill at the hearings before the senate and house committees on interstate commerce. These hearings had been requested by the scalpers and their authorized representatives, were present. The railroads were strongly represented by a large number of the most prominent passenger men in this country.

"It was great," says Mr. Hardwick, "to witness the weakness of the scalpers' case. Divested of all amplification, their whole plea is that they afford a 'service' for dishonesty. That's all there is in their claim, without a word to say for the scalpers. The honesty which they consume is conceived by some dishonest railroad man, but all the same, the scalpers are the ones who place without which such dishonesty would cease. The scalpers say that 96 percent of the scalping business is done with railroads which furnish them tickets direct at less than the legal rates, or on which they agree to waive, in favor of the scalper, certain contract stipulations. When asked by both committees if this was not clearly in contravention of existing laws, the scalpers said yes. Now, then, the scalpers' whole plea, boiled down and set forth in all fairness, and on that ground alone they have the nerve to ask congress to refrain from doing what is just and right, and to admit would be the means of enforcing the present laws of the country and would put a stop to such dishonesty."

"I do not think," says Mr. Hardwick, "that business is done with railroads which furnish them tickets direct at less than the legal rates, or on which they agree to waive, in favor of the scalper, certain contract stipulations. When asked by both committees if this was not clearly in contravention of existing laws, the scalpers said yes. Now, then, the scalpers' whole plea, boiled down and set forth in all fairness, and on that ground alone they have the nerve to ask congress to refrain from doing what is just and right, and to admit would be the means of enforcing the present laws of the country and would put a stop to such dishonesty."

"I do not think," says Mr. Hardwick, "that business is done with railroads which furnish them tickets direct at less than the legal rates, or on which they agree to waive, in favor of the scalper, certain contract stipulations. When asked by both committees if this was not clearly in contravention of existing laws, the scalpers said yes. Now, then, the scalpers' whole plea, boiled down and set forth in all fairness, and on that ground alone they have the nerve to ask congress to refrain from doing what is just and right, and to admit would be the means of enforcing the present laws of the country and would put a stop to such dishonesty."

"I do not think," says Mr. Hardwick, "that business is done with railroads which furnish them tickets direct at less than the legal rates, or on which they agree to waive, in favor of the scalper, certain contract stipulations. When asked by both committees if this was not clearly in contravention of existing laws, the scalpers said yes. Now, then, the scalpers' whole plea, boiled down and set forth in all fairness, and on that ground alone they have the nerve to ask congress to refrain from doing what is just and right, and to admit would be the means of enforcing the present laws of the country and would put a stop to such dishonesty."

"I do not think," says Mr. Hardwick, "that business is done with railroads which furnish them tickets direct at less than the legal rates, or on which they agree to waive, in favor of the scalper, certain contract stipulations. When asked by both committees if this was not clearly in contravention of existing laws, the scalpers said yes. Now, then, the scalpers' whole plea, boiled down and set forth in all fairness, and on that ground alone they have the nerve to ask congress to refrain from doing what is just and right, and to admit would be the means of enforcing the present laws of the country and would put a stop to such dishonesty."

"I do not think," says Mr. Hardwick, "that business is done with railroads which furnish them tickets direct at less than the legal rates, or on which they agree to waive, in favor of the scalper, certain contract stipulations. When asked by both committees if this was not clearly in contravention of existing laws, the scalpers said yes. Now, then, the scalpers' whole plea, boiled down and set forth in all fairness, and on that ground alone they have the nerve to ask congress to refrain from doing what is just and right, and to admit would be the means of enforcing the present laws of the country and would put a stop to such dishonesty."

"I do not think," says Mr. Hardwick, "that business is done with railroads which furnish them tickets direct at less than the legal rates, or on which they agree to waive, in favor of the scalper, certain contract stipulations. When asked by both committees if this was not clearly in contravention of existing laws, the scalpers said yes. Now, then, the scalpers' whole plea, boiled down and set forth in all fairness, and on that ground alone they have the nerve to ask congress to refrain from doing what is just and right, and to admit would be the means of enforcing the present laws of the country and would put a stop to such dishonesty."

"I do not think," says Mr. Hardwick, "that business is done with railroads which furnish them tickets direct at less than the legal rates, or on which they agree to waive, in favor of the scalper, certain contract stipulations. When asked by both committees if this was not clearly in contravention of existing laws, the scalpers said yes. Now, then, the scalpers' whole plea, boiled down and set forth in all fairness, and on that ground alone they have the nerve to ask congress to refrain from doing what is just and right, and to admit would be the means of enforcing the present laws of the country and would put a stop to such dishonesty."

"I do not think," says Mr. Hardwick, "that business is done with railroads which furnish them tickets direct at less than the legal rates, or on which they agree to waive, in favor of the scalper, certain contract stipulations. When asked by both committees if this was not clearly in contravention of existing laws, the scalpers said yes. Now, then, the scalpers' whole plea, boiled down and set forth in all fairness, and on that ground alone they have the nerve to ask congress to refrain from doing what is just and right, and to admit would be the means of enforcing the present laws of the country and would put a stop to such dishonesty."

"I do not think," says Mr. Hardwick, "that business is done with railroads which furnish them tickets direct at less than the legal rates, or on which they agree to waive, in favor of the scalper, certain contract stipulations. When asked by both committees if this was not clearly in contravention of existing laws, the scalpers said yes. Now, then, the scalpers' whole plea, boiled down and set forth in all fairness, and on that ground alone they have the nerve to ask congress to refrain from doing what is just and right, and to admit would be the means of enforcing the present laws of the country and would put a stop to such dishonesty."

"I do not think," says Mr. Hardwick, "that business is done with railroads which furnish them tickets direct at less than the legal rates, or on which they agree to waive, in favor of the scalper, certain contract stipulations. When asked by both committees if this was not clearly in contravention of existing laws, the scalpers said yes. Now, then, the scalpers' whole plea, boiled down and set forth in all fairness, and on that ground alone they have the nerve to ask congress to refrain from doing what is just and right, and to admit would be the means of enforcing the present laws of the country and would put a stop to such dishonesty."

"I do not think," says Mr. Hardwick, "that business is done with railroads which furnish them tickets direct at less than the legal rates, or on



















## NO DANGER, SAYS DR. ALEXANDER

In a Signed Statement He Declares  
Smallpox is Mastered.

VIRUS HAS CARRIED THE DAY

"The Disease Is Completely Under  
Control," He Says.

THE REPORTS ARE GREATLY COLORED

Only Fifteen Cases Have Been Report-  
ed Among White People—Dis-  
ease Is Very Mild.

The total number of cases of smallpox since the presence of the disease was first discovered in Atlanta is 203. The number which have recovered and have been released from the hospital is 48. The number of deaths, 1. The total number of cases in the hospital today is 154.—An official statement made last night by Dr. J. B. Alexander, president of the board of health.

In a statement signed as the president of the Atlanta board of health, Dr. J. B. Alexander denies the exaggerated reports published in out-of-town papers about the smallpox situation in Atlanta. These reports have been circulating, growing as they were told, until it has been said that Atlanta was in the midst of a plague.

Dr. Alexander says there is no danger in the city, and in his statement made last night, he emphasizes the fact that the disease, which had never been occasion for alarm, is now thoroughly under control and is in danger. In his statement, Dr. Alexander says:

"To show the exact situation in the city regarding the smallpox, as it is now and has been, I make the following statement: The total number of cases of smallpox since the disease was first discovered in Atlanta is 203; the number which have recovered and been released from the hospital, is 48; the number of deaths is 1; that being a negro child. The total number of cases in the hospital today is 154.

"The above statement is positively correct and true, and there has never been, since the disease was first discovered, any effort to conceal the exact status of affairs. By constant and well directed efforts on the part of the sanitary officers we feel satisfied that we have the disease completely under control.

"In addition to that, we have carried on a well regulated system of vaccination, having succeeded in vaccinating in the neighborhood of 50,000 people, and we are confident that by this time a large majority of the citizens of Atlanta are immune. The smallpox, such as we have had in this city this year, is a very mild type of the disease, as may be seen from the number of deaths which have resulted.

"The disease was confined mostly to the negroes, the number of white patients having been only about twelve or fifteen, and no one need have any fear about coming to Atlanta to transact business, especially if they have been vaccinated. The reports that are abroad throughout the country in regard to the situation are totally incorrect and untrue, and those who do not reside here seem to have more apprehension on account of the presence of the disease than have our own people.

"JAMES F. ALEXANDER,  
President of the Board of Health."

**Railway Meeting Today.**  
A meeting of the executive committee of the Southern Railway Association is set for today at the Equitable. Mr. Harry Walters, president of the Atlantic Coast Line, is chairman of the committee. Several prominent managers and traffic officials are expected to attend.

## JUDGE LUMPKIN HIS OWN JURY

He Is Asked To Pass Upon the Question of His Power To Act.

COUNTY ATTORNEY FILES BRIEF

Defense Claims That Judge Lumpkin, as a Taxpayer, Is Interested as a Citizen.

The point made by County Attorney Rouse as to the disqualification of Judge Lumpkin to hear the argument in the injunction proceedings against the city relative to the courthouse deal resulted yesterday in the filing of a brief by the defense. They say that the claim that Judge Lumpkin, by the very nature of the case, is disqualified and cannot sit in the case or pass upon the merits of the litigation.

The brief filed yesterday is an interesting document, as it goes into the law bearing upon the issue in detail and quotes many authorities. The defendants in the case—the city and county—claim that the bill was brought by taxpayers of the county, providing that all other taxpayers could join in the proceedings and become parties. They contend that as Judge Lumpkin is a taxpayer, he is virtually interested in the litigation and has the privilege of becoming a party to the same as any other property owner. They claim that he will be damaged or benefited by the deal and that he is debared, on account of his interest in the case, from acting as an impartial judge of the merits of the case.

County Commissioner Palmer, representing the plaintiffs in the bill, was seen yesterday. He stated that Judge Lumpkin was clearly qualified and he did not believe the point made by the defense would be sustained. The brief is now being considered by Judge Lumpkin and he will doubtless hand down an opinion within the next day or two.

The new turn the litigation has taken has resulted in a number of discussions from able counsel and there are many who have expressed an opinion on the situation. Those who are of the opinion that the point has not been well taken say that if the judge is disqualified in this question he was also disqualified in the ruling he made when the county police force was annihilated. They say the courthouse problem and the county police question amount to the same issue in law and that the same questions are involved. The question has also been raised that if Judge Lumpkin cannot act in the courthouse case, can he act in any case where the city or the county is a defendant or plaintiff, and this question involves, it is said, all the cases which have been brought against these corporations in the courts for many years past.

The decision of Judge Lumpkin will be awaited with much interest by the lawyers as well as the tax payers, as it has evoked a unique and important point of law which has never as yet been passed upon in the courts. It is more than probable that the question will finally be adjudicated in the supreme court.

CULLUM WINS \$2,000 VERDICT.

Boiler of a Southern Railway Engine Was the Cause of the Suit.

The case of W. A. Cullum against the Southern Railway Company, which has been on trial for the last three days in the United States court, was finished yesterday.

Cullum claimed that he was injured by the explosion of a boiler in the company's shops in November of last year by being hit in the back by a piece of iron. He claimed that the company was negligent in the management of the boiler and that they allowed too much steam to accumulate, and did not have it in proper condition. This was denied by the company. The company claimed that the boiler exploded for some unknown reason, and that those in charge of it were taking proper care of it.

After hearing the evidence and the argument of counsel, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of \$2,000. Arnold & Arnold and Abbott & Cox represented the plaintiff, while the defendant company was represented by Dorsey, Brewster & Howell.

## ASKS FOR POWER TO MAKE RATES

The Interstate Commerce Commission  
Submits Some Amendments.

DISPLEASED WITH THE COURTS

Denies That It Has Evolved Decisions from Its Own Consciousness.

DECLARES IT IS A USELESS BODY

Says That Troy Case Ruined It Unless Congress Will Confer Fresh Authority and Plenty of It.

The interstate commerce commission is making a strong play for an increase of power. In its eleventh annual report, which has just come from the press, the board asks for an amendment to the law to endow it with authority to make rates, fares and classifications and to determine what are reasonable privileges, facilities or regulations.

That the commission was working on this line was announced in The Constitution ten days ago. Now the commission's own recommendation is made public and it speaks for itself.

The last report is the most remarkable which has yet come from the board. It reads like a half-hearted attack on the courts from the lowest to the supreme court of the United States. The commission says that it is not hitting at the supreme court and that its comment on the decisions rendered "is not submitted for the purpose of showing that the questions involved should have been decided otherwise." This reminds one of Antony's remarks over the body of his late friend, Caesar, when he said that the slayers were all honorable men. But Antony would hardly have made an affidavit to that effect.

All through its report the commission complains that it had been shorn of certain powers which it had assumed. "By virtue of judicial decision, it has ceased to be a body for the regulation of interstate carriers," says the board, speaking of itself. There is no question that the supreme court's decision in the Troy, Ala., case made the commission sore, and it calls on congress for more authority. It even goes so far as to suggest that it might be advisable some day to authorize an agent of the government to take charge of a railroad company's office or station and run the business for a month or so, just to see whether the road has been violating the law. The courts have decided that the commission cannot prescribe rates, a power which the commission had assumed. It cannot make a differential, or the difference between rates over competing roads. "We have always assumed the right to determine a differential for the future," says the report. "We had also assumed the right to determine a rate for the future. The supreme court says that the right does not exist because the commission has not been invested with authority to look into the future and judge future conditions."

In deciding the Atlanta case, involving the reasonableness of an Atlanta rate, the United States supreme court, March 30, 1896, held that the commission had not been invested with the power to modify or reduce any rate of charges established and fixed by the carrier, or to prescribe any lower rate for the future. The report says that the commission had exercised this power from the time of its organization. It recognizes this statement with its own declaration delivered July 25, 1887, in Thatcher vs. the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company et al., by stating that the right has never been claimed "to prescribe the rate in the first instance."

In that opinion, the commission declined to fix certain rates, saying that the commission either had ought to have the power to make rates generally, which it has not, its power in respect to rates is to determine whether those which the roads impose are for any reason in conflict with the statute.

It has been said in this connection, by an authority, that "the idea that the commission either had ought to have the power to fix rates is simply the united product of the commission's imagination and ambition."

Never Had the Power.  
In deciding the Atlanta case, the United States supreme court said, speaking of whether congress intended to confer the rate-making power on the commission: "We do not find any provision of the act that expressly, or by necessary implication, confers such a power. The commission contended that the authority to pass upon the reasonableness of rates and to say whether certain rates were reasonable or unreasonable, implied a right to prescribe rates."

weight. If the commission, instead of withholding judgment in such a matter until an issue shall be made and the facts found, itself fixes a rate, that rate is prejudged by the commission to be reasonable."

The decision in the Troy case removed all doubt that the carriers may establish their own rates and charges, judging for themselves what rates are reasonable. This decision, the report says, "must be considered startling." Under the present state of affairs, the commission thinks that it is left "without authority in the absence of additional legislation, to enforce any order to prevent unjust discrimination or undue preference in the future."

The commissioners say, sarcastically: "In the future practically all the commission can do toward executing and enforcing the vital provisions of the act is to inquire into wrongs done in the past and report the result of its investigation to itself."

The commission denies what the supreme court had said of it, that it sought to "evolve, as it were, out of its own consciousness the satisfactory solution of the difficult problem of just and reasonable rates for all the various roads of the country." The commissioners make no secret of resenting the action of the courts in taking away the body's power and in one case the board reported that under the interstate commerce act, as now construed by the supreme court, the carrier is given the right to establish and charge its rates independent of the judgment of the commission and independent of the action and judgment of any court or other tribunal; that the roads are made judges in their own cases of what is reasonable and just. Until these late decisions were rendered, the commission had acted as prosecutor and judge, too.

**A Vast Sum Involved.**  
The total amount of revenue collected by railroads in the United States in the course of a year for hauling freight amounts to about \$800,000,000. "A very slight change in rates upon an of the staple commodities amounts to an enormous sum in the aggregate," says the commission's report. "In most articles of daily use the transportation charge is a large, and often the large, part of the cost to the consumer. The freight rate may determine whether the Kansas farmer shall burn his corn for fuel or send it to market. The traffic manager for the coal and iron industry shall exist or a locality flourish."

The commission does not go on to say the railroads will often haul corn or any other commodity on which a community depends for its support at cost and frequently below cost, or at a loss to the company. In Massachusetts, for instance, the roads are reported to be hauling coal to the factories and mills at a loss in order that they may compete with mills more favorably located in the south or elsewhere. The roads are allowed to charge more for hauling coal for domestic use than for mill consumption.

"Much might be said in favor of applying the same idea to the orders of this commission. It can hardly be expected that ordinarily the case, upon proceedings in review, will come before a tribunal which in theory better fitted to determine questions of fact than the one which passes upon them in the first instance." The board concedes the right of the defendants to apply for review of the orders of the commission, but the board thinks that the testimony taken before it should constitute the record upon which the case is reviewed.

**The Fatal Blow.**  
It was the Troy decision which completely unhinged the commission and as it declares, took away from it whatever usefulness it had. This case went up from Alabama and was decided six weeks ago. Particular attention is paid to this case in the report. It is outlined rather fully. The point involved was that the roads charged more for hauling freight from the east through Troy to Montgomery, Ala., than they charged to Troy. They also charged less for hauling cotton from Montgomery through Troy to the coast than they charged on cotton originating at Troy. This appeared on the face to be a plain case of violation of the fourth section or the long and short haul clause of the interstate commerce law. Troy is reached by two railroads, the Alabama Midland and the Central of Georgia railway. At Montgomery there are several roads and also water lines to the gulf. The fourth section provides that a higher rate shall not be charged for the short than for the long haul when the former is included in the latter and under substantially similar circumstances and conditions. The roads insisted that the fact of railway competition at Montgomery made the circumstances and conditions at Montgomery and Troy dissimilar and that, therefore, the inhibition of the fourth section did not apply. The commission had previously held, and held in this case, that competition between carriers subject on the provisions of the act could not of itself create the necessary dissimilarity in circumstances and conditions.

This contention of the commission was refuted by the supreme court, which held that such competition did create that dissimilarity, and that the higher rate to Troy was not prohibited by the fourth section.

Another contention of the railroads was recognized to be sound by the court, and that was that there is such a thing as possible competition, which should be given due consideration. This is illustrated in the case of lake and canal navigation between Chicago and New York. This is actual competition during the spring, summer and fall, but in the winter the lakes and the canals are frozen. Then there is no longer actual competition between the rail lines and the water lines. But there is potential competition still. If the all-rail lines should advance their rates during the winter materially above those which they accept during the navigation season, shippers would hold back their business until the ice broke up in the spring and the all-rail lines would have nothing to carry during the winter when the water ways were frozen. Sometimes during the winter the rail lines do advance their rates a cent or two per 100 pounds for a distance of 300 miles. But if they were to advance

## RECEIVER'S SALE

OF  
HARDWARE

I Offer For Sale the Entire Stock of

Atlanta Hardware Company

At 9 N. Pryor St., Opposite Kimball,

IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

A rare opportunity to buy Christmas Presents, Guns, Loaded Shells, Pocket Knives, Carvers, Razors, Scissors and numerous other articles. Merchants, Contractors and Builders will find it to their interest to call and examine this stock for goods in their line.

ENTIRE STOCK MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE.

T. D. MEADOR,  
RECEIVER.

dec 19-3t

In the south, and perhaps in other sections, coal, iron and other freights are frequently carried on the roads at the bare cost. The commission itself says in this report: "Many rates in this country are undoubtedly too low," but instances of orders from the commission to increase rates, in the days when it assumed the authority to prescribe the charges, are very rare, if, indeed, there ever was a single case of the kind. "Up to the present time, more than one-third of the board's orders have directed a reduction of rates. 'Looking at the matter from another side, these orders have involved many times more in amount than all our trade orders put together,' says the report. The commission adds that unless some better way can be devised, it should have power to entertain and determine the question of excessive rates as it has undertaken to do in the past.

**The Right of Appeal.**  
It is recited that the commission has no way to regulate division of joint rates or to control carriers to make proper through arrangements with all their connections. No means were provided, in case of disagreement between the roads, by which the commission could force the lines to enter into through arrangements. Therefore, the board suggests that it would be wise for congress to confer that power on the body.

On the subject of the extent to which judicial review of the commission's orders should go, the report says the great bulk of its orders must pertain to the future. They will be orders fixing either a maximum or a minimum rate. "The only order which courts can review is one of this sort is to vacate them. They cannot be invested with authority under the federal constitution to make and enforce another classification, privilege, facility or regulation, and then should the court be allowed to vacate an order? The report goes on to say: "The only appeal which the commission can make is to the United States court. The English railway commission is upon questions of law. There is no appeal upon questions of fact, as to which the decision of the commission is final. This is a very serious matter, for the findings of fact by a special master in chancery under the equity practice of some states.

"Much might be said in favor of applying the same idea to the orders of this commission. It can hardly be expected that ordinarily the case, upon proceedings in review, will come before a tribunal which in theory better fitted to determine questions of fact than the one which passes upon them in the first instance." The board concedes the right of the defendants to apply for review of the orders of the commission, but the board thinks that the testimony taken before it should constitute the record upon which the case is reviewed.

**The Fatal Blow.**  
It was the Troy decision which completely unhinged the commission and as it declares, took away from it whatever usefulness it had. This case went up from Alabama and was decided six weeks ago. Particular attention is paid to this case in the report. It is outlined rather fully. The point involved was that the roads charged more for hauling freight from the east through Troy to Montgomery, Ala., than they charged to Troy. They also charged less for hauling cotton from Montgomery through Troy to the coast than they charged on cotton originating at Troy. This appeared on the face to be a plain case of violation of the fourth section or the long and short haul clause of the interstate commerce law. Troy is reached by two railroads, the Alabama Midland and the Central of Georgia railway. At Montgomery there are several roads and also water lines to the gulf. The fourth section provides that a higher rate shall not be charged for the short than for the long haul when the former is included in the latter and under substantially similar circumstances and conditions. The roads insisted that the fact of railway competition at Montgomery made the circumstances and conditions at Montgomery and Troy dissimilar and that, therefore, the inhibition of the fourth section did not apply. The commission had previously held, and held in this case, that competition between carriers subject on the provisions of the act could not of itself create the necessary dissimilarity in circumstances and conditions.

This contention of the commission was refuted by the supreme court, which held that such competition did create that dissimilarity, and that the higher rate to Troy was not prohibited by the fourth section.

Another contention of the railroads was recognized to be sound by the court, and that was that there is such a thing as possible competition, which should be given due consideration. This is illustrated in the case of lake and canal navigation between Chicago and New York. This is actual competition during the spring, summer and fall, but in the winter the lakes and the canals are frozen. Then there is no longer actual competition between the rail lines and the water lines. But there is potential competition still. If the all-rail lines should advance their rates during the winter materially above those which they accept during the navigation season, shippers would hold back their business until the ice broke up in the spring and the all-rail lines would have nothing to carry during the winter when the water ways were frozen. Sometimes during the winter the rail lines do advance their rates a cent or two per 100 pounds for a distance of 300 miles. But if they were to advance

their rates 20 cents per 100 pounds, the grain would be held in the elevators at Chicago until navigation opened again.

**Potential Competition Recognized.**  
In the Alabama Midland or Troy case, the proof showed the Alabama river is always open, ready to take a large part of cotton traffic whenever the railroad rates should be increased up to the mark of profitable water carriage. The proof also showed that the all-rail rates from Montgomery on cotton had been fixed as low as they were in view of the fact that any material increase in them would result in many additional boats being put on the river, and it was with the view of preventing the introduction of additional competing boats that the rail lines had maintained so low a line of rates from Montgomery on cotton. The railways asserted that it might be said there was no more actual water competition at Montgomery than there was at Chicago during the winter months, but the water competition was claimed to be just as potential at Montgomery throughout the year as it is at Chicago during the winter months.

This decision was so broad that the interstate commerce commission has staked almost its continuance on the fight for greater powers. As it stands, the body has "lawful authority" to see that nothing is done by rebate or otherwise to give preference to one shipper or community as against another. Congress charged the commission with the general duty of inquiring into the management of the business of railroad companies, and to keep itself informed to the manner in which the same is conducted. The commission is empowered by the commission to investigate, either upon its own motion or upon the complaint of another, any charges against an interstate carrier of an alleged violation of the law. But this does not satisfy the body and it has drafted some sweeping amendments to the interstate commerce law. Among these amendments proposed is this:

"If the commission is of the opinion that the rates, fares or charges, as filed and published, or the classification, or the privileges, facilities and regulations, published in connection therewith are unreasonable or otherwise in violation of the law, it shall determine what are and will be reasonable and otherwise lawful rates, fares, charges, classification, privileges, facilities or regulations, and shall prescribe the same and shall order the carrier or carriers to file and publish, on or before a certain day, schedules in accordance with the decision of the commission." Provision is also made for the enforcement of the law.

The fight in congress will center around this proposed amendment. And nobody can tell what congress will do, but the members who are supposed to be well posted say that there will probably be no radical legislation at this time.

**COUGHS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT,** etc., quickly relieved by Brown's Bronchial Troch. They surpass all other preparations in removing hoarseness, and as a cough remedy are pre-eminent the best.

**Tolay Sure.**  
Don't miss auction sale today, 12 o'clock. 35 and 40 Auburn avenue.

**Insure Against Smallpox and Varioloid.**

The Fidelity and Casualty Company health policies pay indemnity for contagious diseases. Call or write Eugene Oberdorfer, 308 Gould building.

**A Two-Headed Calf.**  
Wanted, Also names of men with six fingers and six toes. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Atlanta, Ga.

**Governor Bob Taylor's Book.**  
Containing his three famous lectures, "The Fiddle and the Bow," "The Fiddle and the Bow," "Visions and Dreams." A 50-cent book for 25 cents, by mail 20 cents.

For sale by the JOHN M. MILLER CO., 20 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.

**New Sleeping Car Line Between Atlanta, Louisville and St. Louis via Southern Railway.**

Commencing December 25th, the Southern Railway Company will operate a through sleeping car line between Jacksonville and St. Louis, Mo., via Atlanta and Louisville, Ky. This train will leave Jacksonville at 5 o'clock a. m. on the Cincinnati and Florida Limited, arriving at St. Louis at 10 p. m. St. Louis 6:30 a. m. This train has dining car between Chattanooga and Lexington, Ky. Berths may be secured in advance at the Southern Railway ticket office, corner Kimball house, or union station, Atlanta, Ga. dec-17

**Governor Bob Taylor's Book.**  
Containing his three famous lectures, "The Fiddle and the Bow," "The Fiddle and the Bow," "Visions and Dreams." A 50-cent book for 25 cents, by mail 20 cents.

For sale by the JOHN M. MILLER CO., 20 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.



## "Estate Oaks."

Just in. Our third car of these wonderful Heating Stoves, for Coal, Coke or Wood. Call or send for Catalogue with affidavits where these Stoves have kept a continuous fire

73 Hours with 40 lbs. Coal!

The saving of fuel in one season pays the cost of an "Estate Oak."

Coal Hods and Coal Vases at Half Price.

16-inch Coal Hods 10c. Decorated Coal Vases \$1.00. Come and take them with you.

\$12.00 Gas Radiators \$8.00. \$10.00 Gas Radiators \$6.00. \$6.00 Gas Stoves \$3.50.

The most economical Gas Heaters made below cost.

For useful as well as ornamental Xmas gifts we have Brass Fire Sets, Brass Andirons, Coal Hod and Fenders, Chaffin Dishes, Five o'clock Teas that we will close out regardless of cost.

**Monitor and Jewel Ranges**  
At special low prices during the Holidays.

We are still Headquarters for Mantels, Tiles and Grates.

**HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH CO.**

The Old Reliable Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters.

**D. W. YARBROUGH, Agent.**  
Scientific Plumbing.  
2 South Pryor St. Phone 455.

Residence Phone 1937-3 calls.

To Whom It May Concern—This is to certify that we have purchased from Mr. George W. Parrot the stock of gas fixtures, plumbing material and other merchandise in the store No. 24 South Pryor street.

JOEL E. YARBROUGH, L. S. MRS. GEORGIA YARBROUGH, L. S. dec 15 sun tue thur

Have you They will be LET US We will early next s W I Southern Off Factories, Mi dec 7 & thur

Have you They will be LET US We will early next s W I Southern Off Factories, Mi dec 7 & thur

Have you They will be LET US We will early next s W I Southern Off Factories, Mi dec 7 & thur

Have you They will be LET US We will early next s W I Southern Off Factories, Mi dec 7 & thur

Have you They will be LET US We will early next s W I Southern Off Factories, Mi dec 7 & thur

Have you They will be LET US We will early next s W I Southern Off Factories, Mi dec 7 & thur

Have you They will be LET US We will early next s W I Southern Off Factories, Mi dec 7 & thur

## Lung Troubles

July 23, 1897.

For a period of two years I have been a strong advocate of Terraline. I wish simply to say it is "SINE QUA NON" in all lung affections.

J. E. SEELEY, M. D.,

Buffalo, N. Y.

## TERRALINE.

The radical cure for coughs and severe colds is Terraline. Where cold liver oil has been administered with the usual nauseating effects, Terraline will prove palatable, with far greater assimilating properties.

Terraline has the endorsement of actually thousands of eminent physicians, who have prescribed it in cases of throat troubles, bronchitis and consumption.

Terraline will cure consumption if taken in the early stages, and will effect wonderful relief in all cases.

Terraline is now a patent medicine. Terraline should be insisted on, and Terraline ONLY accepted at drug stores.

Children readily take Terraline. Write for "Physicians' Testimony." Free.

J. EDWIN SEELEY, M. D.

Dr. Seeley, the eminent specialist of Rochester, N. Y., devotes his practice entirely to the study and care of throat and lung diseases. He freely admits that Terraline is invaluable to him in his practice.

Of Druggists in U S and Europe. The Terraline Company, Washington, D. C.

## Durang's Rheumatic Remedy.

I was a great sufferer with rheumatism for years and during the past few months have been in a helpless condition. I was induced, as a last resort, to try "Durang's Rheumatic Remedy." The first bottle I took got me on my feet, and the second cured me entirely. I have worked right along through the last disagreeable winter, and do not feel a single pain in the neighboring county have been seen to me to be made to believe that I was a well man.

Sold at all Druggists. One Dollar.

M. H. BALL, BLADENBURG, Md.



company was represented by Dorsey, Brewster & Howell.

oncles this statement with its own decl

for domestic use than for mill consumption.

T. D. MEADOR,  
RECEIVER.

during the winter when the water ways were frozen. Sometimes during the winter the rail lines do advance their rates a cent or two per 100 pounds for a distance of 212 miles. But if they were to advance

"Visions and Dreams."  
A 50-cent book for 25 cents, by mail 30 cents.  
For sale by the  
JOHN M. MILLER CO.,  
33 Marietta Street.  
north-11 Atlanta, Ga.

JOEL S. YARBROUGH, L. S.  
MRS. GEORGIA YARBROUGH, L.S.  
ec 15 sun tues thur

less condition. I was induced, as a last resort, to try "Durang's Rheumatism" along through this last disagreeable winter, and have not had any more trouble.

One Dollar.

M. H. BALL  
BLADEN

a great sufferer with rheumatism for years and during the past few months have been in a helpless condition. I was induced, as a last resort, to try "Durang's Rheumatoid Balm." The first bottle I took got me on my crutches, and the next CURED ME ENTIRELY. I have worked right along through this last disagreeable winter, and have not had a pain in the neighboring county have been to see me to be made to believe that I was a well man.

Sold by all Druggists. One Dollar.

M. H. BALDWIN  
BLADE

the rail lines do advance their rates a cent or two per 100 pounds for a distance of 212 miles. But if they were to advance





### A Fin de Siecle Santa Claus.

In all the house there was no sound  
Save from the onyx hour,  
Where sat the clock in duty bound  
To beat the mystic hour.

The shadows swirled across the floor,  
The snowflakes blurred the pane,  
The north wind howling round the door  
Did sullenly complain.

When suddenly there came a noise  
And down the chimney-flue  
There came the old of the boys  
And girls, and even you!

No reindeer followed on his wake,  
Nor yet the famous sleigh;  
And Santa Claus made no mistake—  
They're out of date today.

But as the room he bounded o'er  
He heard that faintful hiss,  
And softly "hush his whippers swore:  
"Now, who'd have thought of this!"

To stop the wheezing, whistling air  
Five minutes he employed,  
But found the rent beyond repair  
And he grew much annoyed.

"What ho, the house!" he bawled, "a stump  
Of rubber plug, some wire—  
Ay bring the whole kit and the pump,  
I've got a punctured tire!"

—The Caroler in Town Topics.

### Atlanta's Good Women

#### Meet for Charity.

If all the promises are kept that were made by the many good women at the various meetings for charity yesterday, the little ones of the poor will be cared for on Christmas day, and a great deal of charity work will be done. There is probably no city of its size in the country where the poor are better cared for than in Atlanta, and yet if all those who are able to give would do so, there would be no poverty and no forgotten homes on Christmas day. When it is considered that year after year, it is the same good women who work and the same good men who give, and that this generous contingent is not made up of a great many individuals, their charity becomes a subject of the greatest praise, while the indifference and stinginess of the people who never give becomes the more contemptible. It is a singular thing that wealth, instead of having a benevolent effect, in some cases seems to harden the heart and that the greatest coldness shown the poverty stricken and suffering is frequently by those whose coffers are well filled with gold and this world's goods.

Christmas is the season especially when the poor and suffering appeal to all members of the community, and it is a singular thing that the season brings out in stronger contrast those whom fortune has not blessed. Though there is everything to tempt the admiration and purchase of beautiful things, and one naturally prefers clinging to the pleasures and good cheer of the Christmas season, there is, too, always a reminder of those who are in need, and it would seem that the realization of having done some act of charity, of having helped some unfortunate fellow being, would be the greatest satisfaction to any man or woman in the course of their life.

It is not uncommon to hear a man or woman say: "I wish I had known of that instance of need or poverty. I would have gladly given aid," or "I do not believe in indiscriminate charity, but organized charity." Whether "organized" or "indiscriminate," the meetings developed the fact that there is need of charity and that everybody must help. A partial list of the meetings held on yesterday will assist all those desirous of giving as to how to do it, and what is most needed.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association the Grady hospital met in joint session, Mrs. Robert J. Lowry, assisted by Miss Jennie English, presiding. The meeting was made up of the same women who always earnestly work in behalf of the hospital and they earnestly appeal to all members who were not present, and all interested in hospital work to assist in making the Christmas of the patients in the Grady hospital a happy one.

The Christmas dinner, which is the feature of the day, must be made up of the donations of those philanthropic people who will send the various tables that make up a good dinner. Mrs. Clarence Knowles will have charge of the dinner and will be at the hospital on Friday to receive all donations. Those desirous of procuring information as to what will be most needed can communicate by telephone with Mrs. Knowles and be duly informed.

It would be well for those who have decided to make donations to communicate the same to Mrs. Knowles. Everything will be acceptable in the way of meat, vegetables, fruits, oysters, delicacies and staple goods of all kinds.

As many of the inmates of the hospital are poor people who would deeply appreciate warm clothing of any kind, donations of that nature would be most acceptable while those appreciative of the natural inclination of the human heart about Christmas time must know that a Christmas remembrance of any nature would bring gladness to those suffering in the hospital. It is hoped that the contributions will be such that each member of all the wards, black, white and the little ones, will have some gift or souvenir of the day.

In the children's ward it has been arranged that there be a Christmas tree of small size, upon which may be placed appropriate gifts for them. It is requested that all those wishing to contribute to the children's ward especially to the tree, please send their donations to the rooms of Mrs. Robert J. Lowry at the Grady hospital before 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

The ladies of the Auxiliary are requesting that there be a Christmas tree of small size, upon which may be placed appropriate gifts for them. It is requested that all those wishing to contribute to the children's ward especially to the tree, please send their donations to the rooms of Mrs. Robert J. Lowry at the Grady hospital before 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

The ladies of the Auxiliary are requesting that there be a Christmas tree of small size, upon which may be placed appropriate gifts for them. It is requested that all those wishing to contribute to the children's ward especially to the tree, please send their donations to the rooms of Mrs. Robert J. Lowry at the Grady hospital before 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

The ladies of the Auxiliary are requesting that there be a Christmas tree of small size, upon which may be placed appropriate gifts for them. It is requested that all those wishing to contribute to the children's ward especially to the tree, please send their donations to the rooms of Mrs. Robert J. Lowry at the Grady hospital before 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

The ladies of the Auxiliary are requesting that there be a Christmas tree of small size, upon which may be placed appropriate gifts for them. It is requested that all those wishing to contribute to the children's ward especially to the tree, please send their donations to the rooms of Mrs. Robert J. Lowry at the Grady hospital before 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

toys, dolls, clothing, money all will be acceptable and nothing could be more appealing than the little sick babies in the hospital Christmas day.

The ladies of the flower committee request that among the flowers sent for Christmas there be some holly contributed, as it makes such a bright and cheery adornment.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning the ladies of the Free Kindergarten Association held a very satisfactory meeting at the Woman's Club rooms. At the graduation it has been arranged that the little children of the free kindergarten celebrate the day by short exercises and the distribution of the gifts sent them. School number 3 will hold its exercises at 9:30 o'clock, school number 1 at 10:30 o'clock and school number 2 at 11:30 o'clock. This will enable those interested in the kindergarten schools to be present at the holiday exercises of

of department says that it is easy to droop the eyes and affect bashfulness, though you feel as bold as a lion, but that it is like pulling eye teeth to blush at will. It is too bad if blushing is really a lost art. Still, it seems as if it would be a hard matter for a girl to cultivate the spirit of camaraderie among her men friends, as is now the style, and still blush, and it would be still harder for the bicycle girl, or the golf girl, or the basketball girl, in her "rationals," to call the rosy flush of modesty or confusion or timidity, or whatever you will, to her ruddy, healthy cheek. Perhaps, however, perseverance and a sacrifice in the matter of face powder may work wonders, and blushing may become a fact. This young Parisian says:

"There is a certain grace about it, even if it is an acquired art, and not an inspiration."

**Makes Its Debut Today.**  
Mrs. Bell's cook book, better known as a little book containing One Hundred Recipes For One Hundred Cents, makes its first appearance today. It contains the best and most reliable recipes as practiced by one of the most competent hostesses in the city, Mrs. Emma Belle. It was to meet with the many requests made of her for her many delicious dishes, that Mrs. Bell consented to publish the book, which will make a valuable gift to the library of all up-to-date housekeepers.

**Social Items.**  
It is a source of regret to the many friends here of Miss Craft, of Kentucky, to

learn that she will return home Wednesday. As the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Matthews, she has been the recipient of many delightful attentions, a series of entertainments having been given in honor.

Last Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. Matthews entertained in her honor and last night entertained a party of fourteen at dinner to meet Miss Craft. The table decorations were elaborate and artistic, and the entertainment in every respect one of the most elegant and enjoyable of this season's dinner parties. Tonight Miss Craft will entertain a dinner party in honor of Miss Craft.

Yesterday afternoon Miss Jennie Spear, of Lawrence, the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Lewis Beck, gave a box party at the Browns and had with her a bevy of the prettiest little girls in town, among them being Julia Porter, Miss Pauline Hook and Mary Lou Jackson. Miss Spear is as bright as she is pretty, and has the honor of representing the Georgia Children of the Revolution in Washington last January.

Mrs. Maud Algood King, who has been the guest of friends in the city, returns home today. She will return to Atlanta in January, and joining her aunt, Mrs. E. W. Marsh, they will make an extensive tour west, spending a greater part of the winter in California.

The music section of the Manning Circle meets Wednesday at 8:30 o'clock. Large attendance is urged, as matters of importance will be discussed.

Miss Mary Lou Jackson will entertain her friends at a dancing party, the evening of December 23rd.

Mr. Robert F. Shelden returned yesterday from New York. He was accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Augustus Shelden, who will be his guest for several weeks.

Mr. W. H. Ayre, of Rome, spent yesterday in the city.

The ticket to and from New York being raffled by Mrs. Robert Ridley for the benefit of the new Catholic church, is exciting much interest. There are still a number of tickets to be sold which can be obtained of Mrs. Ridley.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. O'Neill will entertain the South Side Euchre Club at their next meeting.

The many friends of Mrs. Crume Walker will regret to learn of her critical illness. She is the daughter of Mr. Hal T. Walker, of Montgomery, Ala.

The card party given by Mrs. Robert Augustus Redding, complimentary to Mrs. Iselle Garrie Thursday afternoon, was quite an enjoyable affair. Those present were Mrs. A. L. Waldo, Mrs. Carlton Miller, Mrs. John Brattle, Mrs. Lloyd Parks, Mrs. Arnold Broyles, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Mrs. John S. Candler, Mrs. Turner Gledhill, Mrs. Logan Crockett, Mrs. W. C. Jernigan, Mrs. George Forrester, Mrs. E. Morris, Mrs. Drury Powers, Mrs. Charles Nunnally, Mrs. T. B. Gay, Mrs. J. J. Haverty, Mrs. Isaac F. Gay, Mrs. Henry Hynds, Mrs. Will King, Miss Louanna Rhodes, Mrs. Anna Blount Beck, Mrs. Stephen Hook, Mrs. John Moore, Mrs. James L. Logan, Miss Gidon.

Mr. G. L. Johnson has returned to the city for the holidays. He will be with his parents at the Ballard, on Peachtree.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Baul will be pleased to hear that the critical illness of their son, Mr. Baul, has turned for the better, and attending physicians now have strong hopes for her early recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Crankshaw are receiving the congratulations of their friends on the arrival of a fine son, Master Joseph, born last Saturday evening, at 64 Forest avenue.

Mr. Joe Murphy left last Wednesday for California, where he will spend the holidays.

One of the most brilliant gatherings that has occurred in some time was the occasion of the banquet given by the King Hardware Company to its employees at the Kimball house last Saturday evening.

There were plates for about thirty guests

and all present had a genuinely good time. During the evening some charming toasts were given by Messrs. George E. King, W. E. Newell, C. L. King, W. E. Martin, John B. Clarke, John R. Webb and Lee Burke. The blessing was asked by Mr. King, father of Messrs. George and Clyde King. This was the King Hardware Company's regular banquet and they have always been such great successes that their employees look forward to them with much pleasure.

**Holiday Excursion Rates.**  
The Central of Georgia railway will sell excursion tickets at reduced rates for one and one-third fares for the round trip December 23d to 25th, inclusive, and on December 26th and 27th, also on January 1st, 1898. Final limit of all tickets January 4th, 1898. In addition to above, tickets will be sold to bona fide students December 16th to 21st, inclusive. Ticket office No. 19 Wall street and depot.

**New Sleeping Car Line, Atlanta to Tampa, Fla., via Southern Rail.**  
Commencing December 14th, the Southern Railway Company will inaugurate a sleeping car line between Cincinnati and Tampa, Fla., via Atlanta and Jacksonville, Fla.

This car will leave Atlanta at 10:55 p. m. daily on the Cincinnati and Florida limited, arriving Tampa 6:15 the following morning.

Berths may be reserved in advance at Southern railway ticket office, corner Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga. dec-17 cod

**Governor Bob Taylor's Book.**  
Containing his three famous lectures: "Fables of the Past," "The Paradise of Fools," "Visions and Dreams." A 5-cent book for 25 cents, by mail 30 cents.

For sale by the JOHN M. MILLER CO., 39 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga. nov 19 tf

**It Takes Place Today.**  
At 12 o'clock today the valuable sale of \$3 and 40 Auburn avenue.

**Oysters Received Daily.**  
Fresh oysters received daily. The finest selects, plants and steaks. Fresh fish of the National Union for the promptness in paying my claim on the order for \$3,000 on the life of my late husband, F. N. McKee.

My husband died on the 28th of November, 1897, on the 6th of December the proofs were sent on and now on this day I am in receipt of check for \$3,000, the full amount of the certificate. The payment has been made without any trouble or expense to me. I cheerfully commend the National Union to all who want good, safe insurance at low cost.

With best wishes for the success of the National Union, I am, very respectfully, MRS. ALBERTA E. MALONE.

**National Union.**  
What better Christmas present could you give your wife or sister than a policy in the National Union? See G. S. Prior, the broker, and let him carry your application to the lodge tonight, to Peachtree street.

**24 HOURS TO CHICAGO.**  
PULLMAN VESTIBULE SLEEPING AND DINING CARS VIA EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE R. R. (EVANSVILLE ROUTE).

For detailed information, call on City or Depot Ticket Agent of the Western & Atlantic R. R., or address J. E. SULLIVAN, Gen. Southern Agent, 21 E. BROADWAY, New York, N. Y.

**THE SHORTEST LINE TO THE CITIES OF THE NORTH AND NORTHWEST.**  
For detailed information, call on City or Depot Ticket Agent of the Western & Atlantic R. R., or address J. E. SULLIVAN, Gen. Southern Agent, 21 E. BROADWAY, New York, N. Y.

**WILLER.**  
Have you forgotten how bad flies and mosquitoes were last summer? They will be just as bad this commencing summer.

**LET US SCREEN YOUR HOUSE FOR YOU.**  
We will make the screens up during the winter and deliver them early next spring, before your house gets full of flies. Write for Catalogue

**WILLER MANUFACTURING CO.,**  
Southern Office, 731 Equitable Building. L. P. DeBROOT, Manager  
Factories, Milwaukee, Wis.  
dec 7 & thur sun tues

of department says that it is easy to droop the eyes and affect bashfulness, though you feel as bold as a lion, but that it is like pulling eye teeth to blush at will. It is too bad if blushing is really a lost art. Still, it seems as if it would be a hard matter for a girl to cultivate the spirit of camaraderie among her men friends, as is now the style, and still blush, and it would be still harder for the bicycle girl, or the golf girl, or the basketball girl, in her "rationals," to call the rosy flush of modesty or confusion or timidity, or whatever you will, to her ruddy, healthy cheek. Perhaps, however, perseverance and a sacrifice in the matter of face powder may work wonders, and blushing may become a fact. This young Parisian says:

"There is a certain grace about it, even if it is an acquired art, and not an inspiration."

**Makes Its Debut Today.**  
Mrs. Bell's cook book, better known as a little book containing One Hundred Recipes For One Hundred Cents, makes its first appearance today. It contains the best and most reliable recipes as practiced by one of the most competent hostesses in the city, Mrs. Emma Belle. It was to meet with the many requests made of her for her many delicious dishes, that Mrs. Bell consented to publish the book, which will make a valuable gift to the library of all up-to-date housekeepers.

**Social Items.**  
It is a source of regret to the many friends here of Miss Craft, of Kentucky, to

learn that she will return home Wednesday. As the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Matthews, she has been the recipient of many delightful attentions, a series of entertainments having been given in honor.

Last Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. Matthews entertained in her honor and last night entertained a party of fourteen at dinner to meet Miss Craft. The table decorations were elaborate and artistic, and the entertainment in every respect one of the most elegant and enjoyable of this season's dinner parties. Tonight Miss Craft will entertain a dinner party in honor of Miss Craft.

Yesterday afternoon Miss Jennie Spear, of Lawrence, the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Lewis Beck, gave a box party at the Browns and had with her a bevy of the prettiest little girls in town, among them being Julia Porter, Miss Pauline Hook and Mary Lou Jackson. Miss Spear is as bright as she is pretty, and has the honor of representing the Georgia Children of the Revolution in Washington last January.

Mrs. Maud Algood King, who has been the guest of friends in the city, returns home today. She will return to Atlanta in January, and joining her aunt, Mrs. E. W. Marsh, they will make an extensive tour west, spending a greater part of the winter in California.

The music section of the Manning Circle meets Wednesday at 8:30 o'clock. Large attendance is urged, as matters of importance will be discussed.

Miss Mary Lou Jackson will entertain her friends at a dancing party, the evening of December 23rd.

Mr. Robert F. Shelden returned yesterday from New York. He was accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Augustus Shelden, who will be his guest for several weeks.

Mr. W. H. Ayre, of Rome, spent yesterday in the city.

The ticket to and from New York being raffled by Mrs. Robert Ridley for the benefit of the new Catholic church, is exciting much interest. There are still a number of tickets to be sold which can be obtained of Mrs. Ridley.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. O'Neill will entertain the South Side Euchre Club at their next meeting.

The many friends of Mrs. Crume Walker will regret to learn of her critical illness. She is the daughter of Mr. Hal T. Walker, of Montgomery, Ala.

The card party given by Mrs. Robert Augustus Redding, complimentary to Mrs. Iselle Garrie Thursday afternoon, was quite an enjoyable affair. Those present were Mrs. A. L. Waldo, Mrs. Carlton Miller, Mrs. John Brattle, Mrs. Lloyd Parks, Mrs. Arnold Broyles, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Mrs. John S. Candler, Mrs. Turner Gledhill, Mrs. Logan Crockett, Mrs. W. C. Jernigan, Mrs. George Forrester, Mrs. E. Morris, Mrs. Drury Powers, Mrs. Charles Nunnally, Mrs. T. B. Gay, Mrs. J. J. Haverty, Mrs. Isaac F. Gay, Mrs. Henry Hynds, Mrs. Will King, Miss Louanna Rhodes, Mrs. Anna Blount Beck, Mrs. Stephen Hook, Mrs. John Moore, Mrs. James L. Logan, Miss Gidon.

Mr. G. L. Johnson has returned to the city for the holidays. He will be with his parents at the Ballard, on Peachtree.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Baul will be pleased to hear that the critical illness of their son, Mr. Baul, has turned for the better, and attending physicians now have strong hopes for her early recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Crankshaw are receiving the congratulations of their friends on the arrival of a fine son, Master Joseph, born last Saturday evening, at 64 Forest avenue.

Mr. Joe Murphy left last Wednesday for California, where he will spend the holidays.

One of the most brilliant gatherings that has occurred in some time was the occasion of the banquet given by the King Hardware Company to its employees at the Kimball house last Saturday evening.

There were plates for about thirty guests

and all present had a genuinely good time. During the evening some charming toasts were given by Messrs. George E. King, W. E. Newell, C. L. King, W. E. Martin, John B. Clarke, John R. Webb and Lee Burke. The blessing was asked by Mr. King, father of Messrs. George and Clyde King. This was the King Hardware Company's regular banquet and they have always been such great successes that their employees look forward to them with much pleasure.

**Holiday Excursion Rates.**  
The Central of Georgia railway will sell excursion tickets at reduced rates for one and one-third fares for the round trip December 23d to 25th, inclusive, and on December 26th and 27th, also on January 1st, 1898. Final limit of all tickets January 4th, 1898. In addition to above, tickets will be sold to bona fide students December 16th to 21st, inclusive. Ticket office No. 19 Wall street and depot.

**New Sleeping Car Line, Atlanta to Tampa, Fla., via Southern Rail.**  
Commencing December 14th, the Southern Railway Company will inaugurate a sleeping car line between Cincinnati and Tampa, Fla., via Atlanta and Jacksonville, Fla.

This car will leave Atlanta at 10:55 p. m. daily on the Cincinnati and Florida limited, arriving Tampa 6:15 the following morning.

Berths may be reserved in advance at Southern railway ticket office, corner Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga. dec-17 cod

**Governor Bob Taylor's Book.**  
Containing his three famous lectures: "Fables of the Past," "The Paradise of Fools," "Visions and Dreams." A 5-cent book for 25 cents, by mail 30 cents.

For sale by the JOHN M. MILLER CO., 39 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga. nov 19 tf

**It Takes Place Today.**  
At 12 o'clock today the valuable sale of \$3 and 40 Auburn avenue.

**Oysters Received Daily.**  
Fresh oysters received daily. The finest selects, plants and steaks. Fresh fish of the National Union for the promptness in paying my claim on the order for \$3,000 on the life of my late husband, F. N. McKee.

My husband died on the 28th of November, 1897, on the 6th of December the proofs were sent on and now on this day I am in receipt of check for \$3,000, the full amount of the certificate. The payment has been made without any trouble or expense to me. I cheerfully commend the National Union to all who want good, safe insurance at low cost.

With best wishes for the success of the National Union, I am, very respectfully, MRS. ALBERTA E. MALONE.

**National Union.**  
What better Christmas present could you give your wife or sister than a policy in the National Union? See G. S. Prior, the broker, and let him carry your application to the lodge tonight, to Peachtree street.

**24 HOURS TO CHICAGO.**  
PULLMAN VESTIBULE SLEEPING AND DINING CARS VIA EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE R. R. (EVANSVILLE ROUTE).

For detailed information, call on City or Depot Ticket Agent of the Western & Atlantic R. R., or address J. E. SULLIVAN, Gen. Southern Agent, 21 E. BROADWAY, New York, N. Y.

**THE SHORTEST LINE TO THE CITIES OF THE NORTH AND NORTHWEST.**  
For detailed information, call on City or Depot Ticket Agent of the Western & Atlantic R. R., or address J. E. SULLIVAN, Gen. Southern Agent, 21 E. BROADWAY, New York, N. Y.

**WILLER.**  
Have you forgotten how bad flies and mosquitoes were last summer? They will be just as bad this commencing summer.

**LET US SCREEN YOUR HOUSE FOR YOU.**  
We will make the screens up during the winter and deliver them early next spring, before your house gets full of flies. Write for Catalogue

**WILLER MANUFACTURING CO.,**  
Southern Office, 731 Equitable Building. L. P. DeBROOT, Manager  
Factories, Milwaukee, Wis.  
dec 7 & thur sun tues

of department says that it is easy to droop the eyes and affect bashfulness, though you feel as bold as a lion, but that it is like pulling eye teeth to blush at will. It is too bad if blushing is really a lost art. Still, it seems as if it would be a hard matter for a girl to cultivate the spirit of camaraderie among her men friends, as is now the style, and still blush, and it would be still harder for the bicycle girl, or the golf girl, or the basketball girl, in her "rationals," to call the rosy flush of modesty or confusion or timidity, or whatever you will, to her ruddy, healthy cheek. Perhaps, however, perseverance and a sacrifice in the matter of face powder may work wonders, and blushing may become a fact. This young Parisian says:

"There is a certain grace about it, even if it is an acquired art, and not an inspiration."

**Makes Its Debut Today.**  
Mrs. Bell's cook book, better known as a little book containing One Hundred Recipes For One Hundred Cents, makes its first appearance today. It contains the best and most reliable recipes as practiced by one of the most competent hostesses in the city, Mrs. Emma Belle. It was to meet with the many requests made of her for her many delicious dishes, that Mrs. Bell consented to publish the book, which will make a valuable gift to the library of all up-to-date housekeepers.

**Social Items.**  
It is a source of regret to the many friends here of Miss Craft, of Kentucky, to

learn that she will return home Wednesday. As the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Matthews, she has been the recipient of many delightful attentions, a series of entertainments having been given in honor.

**3. WHITEHALL ST.**

**SMART BUYING! QUICK SELLING! SMALL PROFITS!**

**350 Men's Suits**—Sacks and Frocks, in fine Worsteds, Cheviots and Cassimeres, small checks, overplaid and solid colors. The cloth and trimmings are the very best and they were made by artistic tailors. Smart buying, quick selling, small profits. These three bring the price below market value. There is not a Suit in this lot worth less than \$12.50, most of them are \$14 and \$15 qualities.

**YOUR CHOICE UNTIL XMAS AT \$10 A SUIT.**

**490 Pairs Men's and Youths' Trousers**—Neat stripes, small checks and nobby plaids, in fine Worsteds, Cassimeres and Cheviots, worth \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00.

**YOUR CHOICE UNTIL XMAS AT \$3.50 PAIR.**

**30 Dozen Hats**—Derbies and Alpines, new blocks and colors, and worth from \$2 to \$3.

**YOUR CHOICE UNTIL XMAS AT \$1.50 EACH.**

These goods have just been opened and make most Sensible and Economical Holiday Gifts. We sell everything a man wears—from head to toe.

**STORE OPEN UNTIL 9 P. M. DURING XMAS WEEK.**

**EISEMAN & WEL**

**LYCEUM THEATRE**

**TONIGHT—ALL THIS WEEK**

**Mr. Darrell Vinton**

And His Own Company in a Great Revival of Standard Plays.

**TONIGHT and at Wednesday Matinee**

**MONTE CRISTO**

Seats now selling at Phillips & Crew's Music House.

**Prices 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c.**

**GRAND**

**HOYT'S**

**Stranger In New York**

**TONIGHT and at Wednesday Matinee**

**MONTE CRISTO**

Seats now selling at Phillips & Crew's Music House.

**Prices 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c.**

**GRAND**

**HOYT'S**

**Stranger In New York**

**TONIGHT and at Wednesday Matinee**

**MONTE CRISTO**

Seats now selling at Phillips & Crew's Music House.

**Prices 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c.**

**GRAND**

**HOYT'S**

**Stranger In New York**

**TONIGHT and at Wednesday Matinee**

**MONTE CRISTO**

Seats now selling at Phillips & Crew's Music House.

**Prices 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c.**

**GRAND**

**HOYT'S**

**Stranger In New York**

**TONIGHT and at Wednesday Matinee**

**MONTE CRISTO**

Seats now selling at Phillips & Crew's Music House.

**Prices 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c.**

**GRAND**

**HOYT'S**

**Stranger In New York**

**TONIGHT and at Wednesday Matinee**

**MONTE CRISTO**

Seats now selling at Phillips & Crew's Music House.

**Prices 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c.**

**GRAND**

**HOYT'S**

**Stranger In New York**

**TONIGHT and at Wednesday Matinee**

**MONTE CRISTO**

Seats now selling at Phillips & Crew's Music House.

**Prices 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c.**

**GRAND**

**HOYT'S**

**Stranger In New York**

**TONIGHT and at Wednesday Matinee**

**MONTE CRISTO**

Seats now selling at Phillips & Crew's Music House.

**Prices 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c.**

**GRAND**

**HOYT'S**

**Stranger In New York**

**TONIGHT and at Wednesday Matinee**

**MONTE CRISTO**

Seats now selling at Phillips & Crew's Music House.

**Prices 15c, 25c, 35c**







## MAKING

have devoted  
life to the  
find the  
TRUNK THE  
ever made  
you of its

\$3.99

plete line of  
uit Case and

ctory.

Street.

ORY

n Atlanta:

Painters, 40%

Swing Bicycles; re-

Surveys, Phatons,

Carters for Buggies

de Atlanta, Ga.

crief-Dowman Co.

good as new. 22

Decorative at Tele-

Manston, Manager.

Prices reasonable

Sh. Painful Periods

Marriages, Bicycles.

year home, read

Dealers-Harness,

Dealers, Refriger-

um, Morphine and

Troubles, Austell

liver and stomach

anted

ading laundry in

et. Phone 619.

street. Send for

Mill Rollers

stresses, Factory

dealers in all

larch Cure. Trial

of the glasses.

expert physicians

ular to men and

1892, 1893, 1894

gan, Kranich &

Organs. Agent

Artists' Sup-

and most stylish

ers and Artists'

ek Tade, Daters

VETS BEGIN WORK  
ON BIG REUNION

Executive Committee Meets and Takes  
Important Steps.

RULES READ AND ADOPTED

Captain J. W. English Was Unani-  
mously Elected Vice Chairman.

SUCCESS OF THE REUNION IS ASSURED

Auditorium with Seating Capacity of  
Not Less Than 10,000 Is  
Wanted.

Eighteen members of the executive committee of the Confederate Reunion Association met in their headquarters at the Kimball house yesterday morning and transacted much business that came before it concerning the approaching reunion. Those present were: Chairman W. A. Humphill, Judge W. L. Johnson, J. C. Hendrix, C. S. Arnall, R. M. Clayton, J. O. Waddell, Anthony Murphy, A. J. West, General C. A. Evans, J. A. Miller, J. S. Doster, W. P. Burt, Hoke Smith, Amos Fox, A. C. Bruce, S. H. Hardwick, Albert Howell and B. F. Walker.

Rules for the government of the committee were adopted, with an order of business for its meetings. The power to choose a permanent secretary for the committee was given to the finance committee and Chairman Murphy announced that he would not call a meeting of the committee until after the holidays.

Much discussion was had over the manner of caring for the visitors when they come, a place to meet, and provisions for them. The plan to establish a commissary was thought to be the best, but no definite arrangements were made.

After the meeting was called to order, Chairman Calhoun, of the committee on rules, reported, and the following rules were adopted with the order of business:

1. The president and vice president of the association shall be ex-officio members of the executive committee.
2. There shall be elected by this committee a chairman, vice chairman, secretary and treasurer of the association. The secretary alone shall receive compensation for his services, the amount thereof to be fixed by said committee. Sub-committees

on finance, transportation, carriages and horses, decorations, badges, music, publicity, military, naval, commissary quarters, rules, hotels and boarding houses, and such other sub-committees as may be necessary for the prosecution of the work in detail shall be appointed. The chairman of the executive committee is empowered to fill all vacancies therein, to displace members who will not serve and to increase the membership thereof if necessary.

3. This committee shall be subject to the control of and report its action to the reunion association.

4. All sub-committees shall be under the control and direction of the executive committee.

5. The committee shall meet on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at noon until the reunion, or more frequently at the call of the chairman, and in the absence of the vice chairman, nine members thereof shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

6. At each meeting all officers and sub-committees shall file written reports.

7. All subscriptions of money shall be collected by the finance committee, and when collected shall be placed in the hands of the chairman of said committee, who shall pay the same to the treasurer of the association and take his receipt therefor.

8. The executive committee shall make appropriations of such amounts as may be necessary for each department and sub-committee shall not exceed these sums in their expenditures.

9. All bills against the association shall be made out in the name of the reunion association and must be fully itemized and approved by the chairman of the sub-committee by which the debt was created, the chairman of the finance committee, and the chairman or vice chairman of the executive committee, then the date, to whom payable, and the amount thereof entered by the treasurer, who shall take receipts therefor. The secretary shall indorse on each bill "indorsed for payment."

10. Accurate books of account shall be kept of all moneys received and disbursed and of all supplies received and of the disposition made of them and full reports made to the executive committee and by it to the association and all contracts shall be made in writing.

11. The following shall be the order of business for the meetings of the executive committee:

- First, roll call; second, reading and approval of minutes; third, reports of officers; fourth, reports of sub-committees; fifth, reports of special committees; sixth, unfinished business; seventh, new business; eighth, adjournment.

Mr. Murphy made a report on the committee that have been appointed and this was adopted. Captain James W. English was nominated to be vice chairman of the executive committee and was elected.

A discussion took place as to the amount of money that would be needed for the expenses of the reunion. General Evans said that quite a large amount would be necessary and thought it should be contributed by merchants of the city, the council and the county. Also that subscriptions should be made by towns and counties outside of Atlanta.

He suggested that a commissary be established for every county and that the

veterans of the state could be kept in constant communication with the commissary which would be established in this city. Much of the necessary money would go for decorating the city, as this would be a gala occasion and much enthusiasm would be added to it if the city would put on a welcoming appearance. Much of the money to be raised would go for invitations for the distinguished personages who will be invited; for a commissary a house would be required as they have done in other cities, this was generally known as the "Confederate hotel." He said he thought the school houses would be tendered as places for the veterans to stay, as was done in other cities. A place of meeting is wanted that will seat 10,000 people. Objection was raised to Exposition park, because it is not accessible. It was suggested that the Moody tabernacle be enlarged.

The visitors are expected to be here four days, but, as at other reunions, they will probably remain for a week. The meeting was one for business and the sub-committees will go actively to work on their part of the undertaking. The committee adjourned to meet on the first and third Wednesdays in each month until the first of April, when it will meet every Wednesday of each week.

The next meeting will be on January 1st, at 12 o'clock, in the headquarters at the Kimball, room 112.

## CHICAGO SENDS INVITATION.

Colonel T. B. R. Cobb Will Speak to  
Bryan League on Jackson Day.

Colonel Thomas B. R. Cobb has accepted an invitation from the William J. Bryan League of Chicago to attend the annual banquet on Jackson day, January 14th, and respond to a toast. Mr. Bryan will be the orator of the occasion but there will be other speakers, among them Colonel Cobb.

Mayor Carter H. Harrison, of Chicago, is president of the league, which includes among its members nearly all the prominent democrats of Illinois.

Colonel Cobb is at present in Orlando, Fla., where he went two weeks ago for his health. He is still ill, but his physician promises to have him well before January 14th.

## BLOODY FIGHT OF ONE-LEGGERS.

They Fought with Crutches and Did  
Each Other Considerable Damage.

John White and Robert Flanagan, two one-legged white men, presented a pitiable appearance, when, covered with blood and staggering on their crutches, they stood before the desk of the sergeant at the police barracks yesterday afternoon.

They had been fighting, and it was a fight of a kind that has seldom been witnessed on Decatur street. Both the men have lost a leg, and both are forced to walk with crutches. Yesterday afternoon they met, and a dispute ensued. Words were insufficient to express their indignation and they began to fight.

They did not use their fists and hands, but resorted to the crutches, and fairly thrashed each other out. The sound of the blows was heard some distance away, and when the officers parted the fighters they were both covered with blood, and were very much the worse for the difficulty. They were carried to the police barracks, where they were hardly recognizable.

## WHO OWNS THIS FURNITURE?

Two Negroes Are Held, Charged with  
the Theft.

George Mathews and Charley Simpson, two negro men, both drivers of furniture wagons, appeared on Decatur street late yesterday afternoon with two wagon loads of furniture, which it is said they tried to sell to the highest bidder. As a result of this little piece of private enterprise, both of them are locked in cells at the police barracks on the charge of theft; their horses are living at the expense of the city and the detective bureau is making efforts to find out where the furniture came from.

Both negroes deny the charge, but will be held until the matter can be investigated by the detective bureau.

## FIVE DEPUTIES TO BE FIRED

Will Be a General Shake-Up at the  
Custom House.

## EMERGENCY MEN MUST GO

Only Men Who Have Passed Civil Service  
Examinations Can Hold  
Government Jobs.

A general shake-up will occur in the internal revenue department this week. Five deputies will be fired and probably more will have to go.

Internal Revenue Collector Rucker returned from Washington yesterday, where he has been trying to secure legislation whereby he can fire some of the present office holders and put some republicans in. Incidentally, he worked to secure places for several of his friends in Atlanta. Following the return of Rucker will be the discharge of five of his deputies.

When Rucker was first installed in office he made several appointments to fill vacancies caused by the retiring democrats. Some of these appointments were made as emergency appointments, or appointments of men who were not on the civil service list. This was necessary, as there were only three eligible men on the list. The new civil service list was sent from Washington here this week containing the names of all those who secured a place among the eligibles. As the collector now has a list of civil service eligibles, he will have to fire the emergency men and put in new men.

Five men who will certainly lose their places are: M. L. Covington, deputy collector at Newnan; Boone Crawford, deputy at Ellijay; Will N. Hairston, deputy at Athens; W. H. Matthews, deputy at Brunswick; and Barlow F. Carter, deputy at Gainesville. The places of these men will be filled from the first on the new list just received. The list is as follows:

James M. Johnson, LaGrange; T. D. Welsh, Atlanta; A. J. Spence, Nelson; Frank S. Brown, Atlanta; Robert Hopkinson, Jockey; William Y. Cobb, Ivy Log; Preston S. Arnold, Fayetteville; James Saunders, Atlanta; William H. Pritchett, Atlanta; John J. Freeman, Nelson; Charles F. Fairbanks, Fort McPherson; Benjamin J. Davis, Arlington; Robert E. Brown, Jr., Atlanta; John C. Petree, Alpharetta; Samuel H. Seymour, Varnell; Blon Williams, Woodbury; Antony E. Williams, Gordon; Algeron Tolliver, Marietta; Elias S. Alred, Jasper; Howard L. Williams, Woodbury; and Rutherford N. Schell, Atlanta.

The percentage of the men grade down just as their names appear here. The first three, Johnson, Irish and Spence, have already been given places, and Mr. Frank Brown, the well-known republican politician here, comes next, as first on the list. But Mr. Brown has one who will go ahead of him, although he is far below him in the list. This is Charles F. Fairbanks, a United States soldier. The government gives the soldiers the preference in civil service positions, and Fairbanks will be placed at the head of the list.

It is rumored the Collector Rucker will make a number of other changes. He said that congress will very likely pass a bill to modify the civil service laws so that greater changes can be made in the employees of his department.

One hundred doses one dollar, is peculiar to and true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla and convincing proof of economy and strength. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best fall medicine.

Blacksmith Coal.  
The St. Clair blacksmith coal is guaranteed the best shop-coal on the market. Price reasonable. Mined and shipped by the Regland Coal Co., Regland, Ala.

It Takes Place Today.  
At 12 o'clock today the valuable sale of spring edge. It was \$25, special. Cost 38 and 40 Auburn avenue.

Mahogany frame, silk tapestry.  
\$17.50. Add 10 per cent to this.



Rudyard Kipling,  
the famous story-writer, is only one of many celebrated  
contributors engaged to write for the next volume of

The Youth's  
Companion

To show the varied strength and charm of The  
Companion's original features for 1898, we give the  
following partial list of

## Distinguished Contributors.

Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone W. D. Howells  
Hon. Thomas B. Reed Mme. Lillian Nordica  
Hon. Justin McCarthy Mrs. Burton Harrison  
Hon. George F. Hoar Octave Thanet  
Lieut. Peary Mary E. Wilkins  
Max O'Rell Margaret E. Sangster  
Frank R. Stockton Harriet P. Spofford  
And Fifty Two Hundred Others.

## 12-Color Calendar FREE to New Subscribers.

This Calendar is published exclusively by The Youth's Companion and could not be sold in Art Stores for less than \$1.00.  
It consists of three folding parts, each a true reproduction of charming group pictures. \$2.00 per copy.

FREE  
...TO...  
Jan. 1898.  
NEW SUBSCRIBERS who will cut out this slip and send it at once, with name and address, and \$1.75 will receive  
FREE—The Companion every week from the time subscription is received till January 1, 1898.  
FREE—Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Double Numbers.  
FREE—The Companion Art Calendar for 1898, a production superior to any of the famous pieces of Companion color-work of previous years. It is a beautiful ornament and a costly gift. Size 10 x 14 in. Free to New Subscribers.  
And The Companion Fifty-Two Weeks, a Full Year, to January 1, 1898. If so illustrated Prospectus of the Volume for 1898 and Sample Copies of the Paper Free.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, 202 Columbus Avenue, BOSTON, MASS.

LUMBER DON'T BUY TILL YOU  
GET OUR PRICES. LUMBER  
SOUTH GEORGIA LUMBER CO., 62 W. Hunter St.  
Phone 532.

## FAMBRO'S

Ten Per Cent on Cost Sale  
Is in the Ring.

Rushed us a little hard yesterday, but with extra effort and help we hope today and afterwards to wait on all comfortably that want bargains in

## Furniture for Christmas Gifts

Your money goes a long way at Fambro's. It's money that talks. Our stock is complete in every detail. Mail orders given prompt attention. Our rush shows people appreciate an honest, open deal. We can serve all to satisfaction.

T. J. Fambro, 87-89 Peachtree St. Is in the Ring.

## FACTS EXPONENTS OF TRUTH.

We are always crowded because we sell just what we advertise.  
We lead because we are daily supplied with the latest productions by our Eastern connections.  
We carry the largest and most complete stock in the South, because our business interests demand it.

## Our Stock Has No Equal, Is Carefully Selected.

and you need fear no failure on our part to supply your wants in anything and everything from the tiniest inexpensive novelty to the handsomest and most expensive wares in the market.

We buy at Wholesale, direct from the manufacturers, for cash, and in such large quantities that we can afford to offer you every inducement.

REMEMBER OUR STOCK IS IMMENSE AND WE SPECIALLY CONTRACT WITH MANUFACTURERS TO SUPPLY ALL DEFICIENCIES AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE.

### Our Diamond Department

Contains one of the most magnificent collections of mounted and unmounted Precious Stones of every known variety and combination.

### Our Watch Department

Is fully stocked to meet the demands of a large business and contains every grade of foreign and American manufacture.

### Our Specialties.

Ladies' Enameled and Gem Studded Chatelaine Watches with Pins; also fine adjusted Railway Watches.

### Our Clock Department

Contains a large and representative line of the finest assortments of American make, elegantly cased in Onyx, Bronze, China Porcelain, Iron, etc., etc.

### In China and Pottery We Excel.

Our line of the former is our own importation, and abounds in beautiful single pieces and sets—exquisitely painted, and must be seen to be appreciated. The latter is the celebrated "Rockwood," and is thoroughly representative in point of art, decoration, design and finish.

### Our Jewelry Department

Is one of great magnitude, and an attempt to enumerate would be an endless task. To this line special attention is given, and we show everything imaginable in solid Gold and Silver.

### Our Department of Solid Silverware

Is filled with a line too large and handsome to elaborate on. We have Tea Sets, Trays, Bowls, Platters, Pitchers, Tureens, Tete-a-Tete Sets, Gravy Boats, Ladles, Flat Ware, etc., all representing the best and finest production of the silversmith's art, and being the output of the largest and most prominent manufacturers.

### Our Cut Glass Department

Is filled to overflowing with a most wonderful assortment of iridescent Glass of rich design and cutting, and an exquisite line of the most elaborate Silver Mounted Cut Glass.

### Umbrellas and Canes,

Beautifully mounted in solid Gold and Silver, of best make and fresh from manufacturers, with handles of very latest designs.

### Sterling Silver Toilet Ware.

We have never offered a finer or more artistic line than at present, and a more suitable, elegant and useful holiday gift would be hard to find.

### Sterling Silver Novelties.

Here we strike the key-note of popular favor—and our line this season is specially attractive. These goods are popular priced and our sales have been immense. They are exceptional values for the money, are all of reliable make and very showy.



# "grand jewel."

canadian whisky,

made and exported by the  
"royal distillery"

at

bluthenthal "b. & b."

southern agents,  
other fine whiskies.

**OPIUM**  
and Whiskey Habits  
cured at home with  
this matchless Blood  
Purifier. No. 12 Auburn  
ave., and have no branch  
yards in the city. All  
orders will please be  
sent to our main yard,  
85 Peters st., Phone  
527.

**THE INK USED ON THIS PAPER**  
Is from Jaccene Bros. & Fr. Schneemann,  
Manufacturers and Importers, 536 and 538  
Pearl Street, New York.

**Africana**  
Triumphs  
Over Disease

This matchless Blood  
Purifier has never failed to cure  
the worst case of blood dis-  
ease where the directions  
have been faithfully carried  
out. We are willing to un-  
dertake the most desperate  
case with entire confidence  
that Africana possesses the  
matchless power to cure.

Will You Continue to Suffer  
With this Great  
Remedy at your  
very Door? . . .  
Sold by all Druggists.

## NOTICE.

The public will please  
take notice that we  
have sold out the yard  
at No. 12 Auburn ave.,  
and have no branch  
yards in the city. All  
orders will please be  
sent to our main yard,  
85 Peters st., Phone  
527.

## STOCKS COAL CO.

dec 18 71

**W. H. PATTERSON & CO.,**  
Dealers in  
Investment Securities.  
No. 2 E. Alabama street.

**J. C. FREEMAN**  
STOCKS AND BONDS, LOANS,  
303 Fitten, Building, Atlanta, Ga.

**Paine, Murphy & Co**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
2 South Pryor Street, (Kimball Building).  
Telephone 575.

Private Leased Wires Direct to New  
York, Chicago and New Orleans.  
Orders executed over our wires for Cotton,  
Stocks, Bonds, and all Provisions,  
for cash or on margins.  
Local securities bought and sold.  
Reference: Loring & Hankins, Capital  
City Bank and Mercantile Agencies.

**English American  
Loan and  
Trust Co.,**  
OF ATLANTA, GA.

LOANS on Improved  
Business and Real Estate  
Property. Special ad-  
vantage in handling  
Building Loans. Free  
Primary Plans and  
Estimates submitted  
for improving val-  
uations.

**ROBY ROBINSON,**  
Cashier,  
Atlanta, Ga.

**John W. Dickey**  
STOCK AND BOND BROKER  
AUGUSTA, GA.  
Correspondence Invited.

**Public Sale of Rea Estat**  
GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—By vir-  
tue of a power contained in a deed to secure  
a debt of seven hundred and fifty (\$750.00)  
dollars, given by Isaac G. Lawson to the  
Georgia Loan and Trust Co., on August 1,  
1896, and recorded on Fulton county records,  
January 1, 1897, within the legal hours of  
sale, before the courthouse door in Atlanta,  
Fulton county, Georgia, for the purpose of  
paying defaulted interest and principal  
upon said note, the following property, to-  
wit: No. 133 Hunnicutt street, fronting 50  
feet, more or less, on the north side of Hun-  
nicutt street and running back north the  
same width 52 feet, more or less, lying 50  
feet east of McKeen street, in land lot No. 7  
of the 11th district of originally Henry  
now Fulton county, Georgia.

THE GEORGIA LOAN & TRUST CO.  
C. A. COLEMAN, Attorney.  
dec 23 20 27

# STRIKE MAY BE SETTLED TODAY

Important Conference To Be Held This  
Morning.

REPRESENTATIVE ROSS IS HERE

They Have Fully Discussed the Situa-  
tion with President Elsas.

BOTH SIDES WILL MEET TODAY

Executive Board of Federation of  
Trades Will Visit Mr. Elsas and  
Settlement May Follow.

The strike at the Fulton Bag and Cotton  
mills, which has been on for the past two  
weeks, may be amicably settled this morn-  
ing.

Legal Representative Ross, of the Amer-  
ican Federation of Labor, who arrived in  
Atlanta Sunday, visited the mills yesterday  
and had a conference with President Elsas  
and a view of settling the strike. He was  
accompanied by President Green, of the  
National Textile Workers, and they held a  
lengthy conference with the president of  
the mills, which, however, was not  
entirely satisfactory.

It seems that during the conference the  
labor leader and the mill president dis-  
cussed both sides of the question and re-  
viewed the matter from its beginning to the  
present situation.

Ross regards the situation as about as  
favorable to the mill owners as to the  
strikers. He does not think either of them  
has any advantage at present and will en-  
deavor to bring both parties to an agree-  
ment so the strike can go back to work.  
The strikers charge that Mr. Elsas made  
statements to Ross which misrepresented  
their side of the question and did not  
agree with what they hold to be the truth.  
They say he admits that the machinery at  
the mills is being injured by remaining  
idle or worked by inexperienced hands,  
though this is no material advantage for  
them.

The most important climax of the strike  
will be reached this morning and it is con-  
fidently expected by many that as a result  
the strikers will go back to work and all  
will be harmony between them and the  
owners of the mills.

At 8:30 o'clock the Atlanta Federation of  
Trades will meet at their hall and will  
have with them both Messrs. Ross and  
Green. At the conclusion of this meeting  
the executive board of the federation of  
trades will, in company with Messrs. Ross  
and Green, visit the Fulton Bag and Cot-  
ton mills, where they will meet Mr. Elsas  
and hold a conference.

This conference is for the purpose of  
seeing if some agreement cannot be reached  
whereby the mill owners and the strikers  
can get together and settle the strike.  
What concessions the strikers are prepared  
to make is not known and whether or not  
Mr. Elsas will grant their stipulations is  
equally uncertain.

What Ross is believed by many that  
the strike will be settled today is the fact  
that the two sides of the question have  
never before been able to meet on equal  
terms and it is thought that each side  
each side hears the other a speedy settle-  
ment will be effected.

The last day brought no change in  
the situation. The strikers still seem to be  
confident of success and apparently be-  
lieve that if Mr. Elsas will eventually be  
convinced by their demands or close  
down his mill.

On the other hand President Elsas feels  
sure that he will run the mill through the  
strike, and says he has enough hands to  
answer his purpose. He is not at all trou-  
bled about the strikers and he is prepared  
to give the matter any further thought.

## BOARD OF HEALTH ELECTION.

There Are Two Vacancies and Four  
Prominent Candidates.

One of the first and most important  
duties of the new city council will be the  
election of members of the board of health  
to fill two vacancies which occur on the  
1st of January.

The two members whose terms expire at  
that time are President James Alexander,  
figures in Atlanta for many years, and  
Captain John Miller. Both these gentle-  
men are retiring from the place.

Dr. Charles Vaughan and ex-Councilman  
T. C. Moore are running for the places  
and both of them are receiving the places  
of their friends. Other prominent men  
whose names have not been announced  
are also running.

This election is usually a very quiet af-  
fair, but it is not this year. It has become  
a matter of considerable more interest than  
formerly.

## The Whole Town.

Give their patronage to the Thomas W.  
Pitts cigar store because they get fine  
cigars, the best tobacco and all kinds of  
new matter, novelties, etc. You can find  
at corner Marietta and Peachtree streets.

An Old Pastor's Tribute to Mrs. W.  
C. Motes.

The second Sabbath of this month was  
an ideal autumnal day, when after the  
sudden death of this noble Christian woman  
her body was followed by hundreds of  
friends to the funeral home to her interment  
in Oakland cemetery.

Thirty-four years ago I was her pastor  
at Athens, Ga., and with the exception of  
Bishop Key, Dr. Eustice Spencer and Dr.  
J. W. Hinton, I am probably her oldest  
friend. Her husband, Dr. W. C. Motes, was  
Mr. and Mrs. Harry White, two highly  
esteemed members of the First Methodist  
church. The first of the family, the marriage  
union were Martha and Emma, two dearest  
girls on the verge of womanhood. The  
older sister, Martha, preceded her sister  
Emma to the grave.

From my first acquaintance with Sister  
Motes, I was impressed by her beautiful  
character. In the sanctuary services—on  
the Sabbath school exercises, there were  
foreverlasting evidences of her devotion  
and her mature life.

# LIQUOR FIGHT IS NOT SETTLED YET

Council Finds the Last Compromise Or-  
dinance Is Illegal.

GOES BACK TO COMMITTEE

Judge Dorsey Discusses Committee's  
Report.

ONE OF THE CLAUSES CAUSED OBJECTION

Wholesalers and Retailers Have Warm  
Discussion Before Council—Com-  
mittee To Meet.

The city council has reached no settlement  
of the liquor controversy. It juggled with  
the subject for over an hour yesterday af-  
ternoon, found that the second compromise  
ordinance, like the first, was illegal, and re-  
ferred the matter for the third time to the  
police and ordinance committees for ad-  
judication. This committee will meet at  
the chamber of commerce at 3 o'clock this  
afternoon, and will attempt to frame still  
another compromise ordinance for the next  
session of council Thursday week.

The fight yesterday was warm while it  
lasted. The wholesalers and retailers were  
present. Attorney L. Z. Rosser represented  
the wholesalers, and Colonel W. T. Moyer  
represented the retailers. Both attorneys made  
strong speeches, the former against the  
adoption of the ordinance and the latter in  
favor of the adoption. Several liquor men  
were also heard for and against the pas-  
sage of the measure, and a good deal of  
feeling was exhibited at times on both sides.

The compromise ordinance, which pro-  
hibits wholesalers selling less than gallon  
and prohibits the sale of quarts, knocked out  
the druggists entirely. It was read by  
City Clerk Greene, and put on its second  
reading. The ordinance offered a sub-  
stitute for the whole, prohibiting the sale  
of liquors in connection with any other  
merchandise excepting tobacco and  
cigars, and naming a punishment therefor.  
Dr. Hutchinson moved that the  
substitute be tabled and the motion was  
lost. The motion to put the substitute on  
second reading was lost by the following  
votes, the chairmen of the two commit-  
tees being present: Ayes—Hirsch, Mitchell,  
Dorsey, Howard, Thompson, Stephens,  
Hutchinson, Peters, Culbertson, 9. Nays—  
Fowler, Woodcock, 2. The ordinance was  
Maddox, Adamson, Lumpkin, Morris, 5.  
The rules were then suspended and the  
subject thrown open for discussion.

Colonel Rosser for Wholesalers.

Colonel L. Z. Rosser was the first speaker.  
He argued that the city only had ap-  
plicable power to legislate in this matter given  
by the charter; that the city has no right to  
substitute for the whole, prohibiting the sale  
of liquors in connection with any other  
merchandise excepting tobacco and cigars,  
and naming a punishment therefor. He  
argued that the ordinance was illegal, and  
that the city had no right to pass it. He  
argued that the ordinance was illegal, and  
that the city had no right to pass it.

Colonel Rosser for Wholesalers.

Colonel L. Z. Rosser was the first speaker.  
He argued that the city only had ap-  
plicable power to legislate in this matter given  
by the charter; that the city has no right to  
substitute for the whole, prohibiting the sale  
of liquors in connection with any other  
merchandise excepting tobacco and cigars,  
and naming a punishment therefor. He  
argued that the ordinance was illegal, and  
that the city had no right to pass it.

Colonel Rosser for Wholesalers.

Colonel L. Z. Rosser was the first speaker.  
He argued that the city only had ap-  
plicable power to legislate in this matter given  
by the charter; that the city has no right to  
substitute for the whole, prohibiting the sale  
of liquors in connection with any other  
merchandise excepting tobacco and cigars,  
and naming a punishment therefor. He  
argued that the ordinance was illegal, and  
that the city had no right to pass it.

Colonel Rosser for Wholesalers.

Colonel L. Z. Rosser was the first speaker.  
He argued that the city only had ap-  
plicable power to legislate in this matter given  
by the charter; that the city has no right to  
substitute for the whole, prohibiting the sale  
of liquors in connection with any other  
merchandise excepting tobacco and cigars,  
and naming a punishment therefor. He  
argued that the ordinance was illegal, and  
that the city had no right to pass it.

Colonel Rosser for Wholesalers.

Colonel L. Z. Rosser was the first speaker.  
He argued that the city only had ap-  
plicable power to legislate in this matter given  
by the charter; that the city has no right to  
substitute for the whole, prohibiting the sale  
of liquors in connection with any other  
merchandise excepting tobacco and cigars,  
and naming a punishment therefor. He  
argued that the ordinance was illegal, and  
that the city had no right to pass it.

Colonel Rosser for Wholesalers.

Colonel L. Z. Rosser was the first speaker.  
He argued that the city only had ap-  
plicable power to legislate in this matter given  
by the charter; that the city has no right to  
substitute for the whole, prohibiting the sale  
of liquors in connection with any other  
merchandise excepting tobacco and cigars,  
and naming a punishment therefor. He  
argued that the ordinance was illegal, and  
that the city had no right to pass it.

Colonel Rosser for Wholesalers.

Colonel L. Z. Rosser was the first speaker.  
He argued that the city only had ap-  
plicable power to legislate in this matter given  
by the charter; that the city has no right to  
substitute for the whole, prohibiting the sale  
of liquors in connection with any other  
merchandise excepting tobacco and cigars,  
and naming a punishment therefor. He  
argued that the ordinance was illegal, and  
that the city had no right to pass it.

Colonel Rosser for Wholesalers.

Colonel L. Z. Rosser was the first speaker.  
He argued that the city only had ap-  
plicable power to legislate in this matter given  
by the charter; that the city has no right to  
substitute for the whole, prohibiting the sale  
of liquors in connection with any other  
merchandise excepting tobacco and cigars,  
and naming a punishment therefor. He  
argued that the ordinance was illegal, and  
that the city had no right to pass it.

# Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday,

and then comes Christmas—the  
day of all days. The day that  
you are going to give HIM a  
present. Why not an Umbrella?

And why not come here to get  
it? The best and largest stock  
in the city, we assure you. The  
new Prince of Wales crook,  
German ash, and solid ivory han-  
dles, either plain or sterling  
trimmed. Some are mounted on  
the new London Smoke  
Silk, a new thing in Um-  
brelladom. Our \$5.00 is  
unexcelled at any price,  
and will be recovered  
free of charge if it splits within  
one year.

**\$1.00 TO \$8.00**

**M. R. Emmens & Co.**

39-41 Whitehall Street.

TRADE MARK  
NEW  
EXP. MARK  
COLLAR

Sale of Lands Under Decree of United  
States Circuit Court for the North-  
ern District of Georgia.

By virtue of a decree rendered on the  
18th day of December, 1897, by the United  
States Circuit Court for the northern dis-  
trict of Georgia, in the case of the Scot-  
tish-American Mortgage Company, limited,  
versus E. K. Lumpkin, W. B. Bur-  
nett and J. A. Fowler, the undersigned, as  
commissioner, will sell at public sale, for  
the highest and best bidder, for cash, be-  
fore the United States courthouse door in  
the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Geor-  
gia, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4  
p. m., on the 18th day of January, 1898,  
the following described property, to-wit:

That tract of land in the city of Athens,  
Clarke county, Georgia, containing thirty-  
three and one-half (33 1/2) acres, more or  
less, and bounded north by Lumpkin street,  
east by Carlton street, south by the  
lands of T. L. Gantt and E. P. Uplaw.  
Also, that parcel of land in the city of  
Athens, Clarke county, Georgia, fronting  
sixty (60) feet, more or less, on Atlanta  
avenue, and running back one hundred and  
twenty (120) feet, more or less, thence in an easterly direction  
sixty (60) feet to the north line of the  
lands of T. L. Gantt and E. P. Uplaw, thence  
in a southerly direction one hundred and  
twenty (120) feet to Atlanta avenue, bound-  
ed on the south by Atlanta avenue and on the  
west by Stephens street, being lot number  
14, in the subdivision of the lands of the  
survey of the old Lumpkin and Brown  
lands, afterwards known as the "Lumpkin  
and Brown" property, and being a part of  
the three-acre tract described in the  
second order of sale of the United States  
Circuit Court for the northern district of  
Georgia, do hereby order that the said  
lands be sold to the highest bidder, for cash,  
before the United States courthouse door in  
the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Geor-  
gia, on the 18th day of January, 1898, at  
10 o'clock a. m.

Also that tract or parcel of land lying  
in the county of Jackson, Georgia, con-  
taining sixty-six (66) acres, more or  
less, and more particularly described as  
follows: Bounded north by lands of Na-  
ncy A. Moon, east by lands of W. A.  
Hunt, south by lands of Pope Barrow and  
Nancy A. Moon.

Also that tract or parcel of land lying  
in the county of Jackson, Georgia, con-  
taining sixty-six (66) acres, more or  
less, and more particularly described as  
follows: Bounded north by lands of Na-  
ncy A. Moon, east by lands of W. A.  
Hunt, south by lands of Pope Barrow and  
Nancy A. Moon.

Also that tract or parcel of land lying  
in the county of Jackson, Georgia, con-  
taining sixty-six (66) acres, more or  
less, and more particularly described as  
follows: Bounded north by lands of Na-  
ncy A. Moon, east by lands of W. A.  
Hunt, south by lands of Pope Barrow and  
Nancy A. Moon.

Also that tract or parcel of land lying  
in the county of Jackson, Georgia, con-  
taining sixty-six (66) acres, more or  
less, and more particularly described as  
follows: Bounded north by lands of Na-  
ncy A. Moon, east by lands of W. A.  
Hunt, south by lands of Pope Barrow and  
Nancy A. Moon.

Also that tract or parcel of land lying  
in the county of Jackson, Georgia, con-  
taining sixty-six (66) acres, more or  
less, and more particularly described as  
follows: Bounded north by lands of Na-  
ncy A. Moon, east by lands of W. A.  
Hunt, south by lands of Pope Barrow and  
Nancy A. Moon.

Also that tract or parcel of land lying  
in the county of Jackson, Georgia, con-  
taining sixty-six (66) acres, more or  
less, and more particularly described as  
follows: Bounded north by lands of Na-  
ncy A. Moon, east by lands of W. A.  
Hunt, south by lands of Pope Barrow and  
Nancy A. Moon.

Also that tract or parcel of land lying  
in the county of Jackson, Georgia, con-  
taining sixty-six (66) acres, more or  
less, and more particularly described as  
follows: Bounded north by lands of Na-  
ncy A. Moon, east by lands of W. A.  
Hunt, south by lands of Pope Barrow and  
Nancy A. Moon.

Also that tract or parcel of land lying  
in the county of Jackson, Georgia, con-  
taining sixty-six (66) acres, more or  
less, and more particularly described as  
follows: Bounded north by lands of Na-  
ncy A. Moon, east by lands of W. A.  
Hunt, south by lands of Pope Barrow and  
Nancy A. Moon.

Also that tract or parcel of land lying  
in the county of Jackson, Georgia, con-  
taining sixty-six (66) acres, more or  
less, and more particularly described as  
follows: Bounded north by lands of Na-  
ncy A. Moon, east by lands of W. A.  
Hunt, south by lands of Pope Barrow and  
Nancy A. Moon.

Also that tract or parcel of land lying  
in the county of Jackson, Georgia, con-  
taining sixty-six (66) acres, more or  
less, and more particularly described as  
follows: Bounded north by lands of Na-  
ncy A. Moon, east by lands of W. A.  
Hunt, south by lands of Pope Barrow and  
Nancy A. Moon.

Also that tract or parcel of land lying  
in the county of Jackson, Georgia, con-  
taining sixty-six (66) acres, more or  
less, and more particularly described as  
follows: Bounded north by lands of Na-  
ncy A. Moon, east by lands of W. A.  
Hunt, south by lands of Pope Barrow and  
Nancy A. Moon.

Also that tract or parcel of land lying  
in the county of Jackson, Georgia, con-  
taining sixty-six (66) acres, more or  
less, and more particularly described as  
follows: Bounded north by lands of Na-  
ncy A. Moon, east by lands of W. A.  
Hunt, south by lands of Pope Barrow and  
Nancy A. Moon.

Also that tract or parcel of land lying  
in the county of Jackson, Georgia, con-  
taining sixty-six (66) acres, more or  
less, and more particularly described as  
follows: Bounded north by lands of Na-  
ncy A. Moon, east by lands of W. A.  
Hunt, south by lands of Pope Barrow and  
Nancy A. Moon.

Also that tract or parcel of land lying  
in the county of Jackson, Georgia, con-  
taining sixty-six (66) acres, more or  
less, and more particularly described as  
follows: Bounded north by lands of Na-  
ncy A. Moon, east by lands of W. A.  
Hunt, south by lands of Pope Barrow and  
Nancy A. Moon.

Also that tract or parcel of land lying  
in the county of Jackson, Georgia, con-  
taining sixty-six (66) acres, more or  
less, and more particularly described as  
follows: Bounded north by lands of Na-  
ncy A. Moon, east by lands of W. A.  
Hunt, south by lands of Pope Barrow and  
Nancy A. Moon.

Also that tract or parcel of land lying  
in the county of Jackson, Georgia, con-  
taining sixty-six (66) acres, more or  
less, and more particularly described as  
follows: Bounded north by lands of Na-  
ncy A. Moon, east by lands of W. A.  
Hunt, south by lands of Pope Barrow and  
Nancy A. Moon.

Also that tract or parcel of land lying  
in the county of Jackson, Georgia, con-  
taining sixty-six (66) acres, more or  
less, and more particularly described as  
follows: Bounded north by lands of Na-  
ncy A. Moon, east by lands of W. A.  
Hunt, south by lands of Pope Barrow and  
Nancy A. Moon.

Also that tract or parcel of land lying  
in the county of Jackson, Georgia, con-  
taining sixty-six (66) acres, more or  
less, and more particularly described as  
follows: Bounded north by lands of Na-  
ncy A. Moon, east by lands of W. A.  
Hunt, south by lands of Pope Barrow and  
Nancy A. Moon.

# NOVELTIES

Just received 5 cases of Hand Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs  
from Belfast, Ireland, and they must go at prices.

100 dozen Women's fine hand embroidered Handkerchiefs at ..... 50c  
Hand embroidered Initials at 6 for ..... 20c Up  
Large lot of Handkerchiefs in fancy borders ..... 10c  
200 dozen Linen hand embroidered and Initials, at ..... 10c  
Women's fine hand reverse and embroidered, from ..... 10c to 12c  
Fine line of Sheer Linen hand embroidered Handkerchiefs ..... 12c to 25c  
New designs in fine Linen hand embroidered Handkerchiefs ..... 25c to 50c

Worth double the money.

Gents' fine Linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, rare value ..... 12c to 50c

NEW LINE . . .

Of Chiffon Neckwear for Ladies. Latest styles in Chiffon Scarfs to  
Ladies.

KID GLOVES . . .

Embroidered backs in white, cream, pearl gray and buff, the \$1.25  
quality, at ..... 90c  
Ladies' silk lined Kid Gloves, \$2.25 quality, for ..... \$1.50  
16-button Mosquitare Suede Gloves for evening wear, \$2.75 quality  
for ..... \$2.00

We will sell you Real Lace Handkerchiefs in Duchess and Brussels  
Point at half the price sold elsewhere.

LACE HOUSE,  
28 Whitehall St.  
Direct Importers  
44 Whitehall.

ANSLEY BROS.  
Real Estate and Loan Agents.

\$2,300—House and lot on Capitol avenue; lot  
a corner one and 200 feet deep. This is  
a rare bargain. Half its value.

\$60 front foot for a lovely Ponce de Leon  
avenue lot; it is a bargain.

6 acres large oak timber on Atlanta; ele-  
gant farm, barn, dwelling, etc.; fine fruit;  
near G. C. and N. R. R.; \$55 an acre for  
few days; half its value.

275 acres on Georgia R. R., near Stone  
Mountain; 8-room house and one of very  
large barns; 200 acres of fine fruit; own-  
er's business calls him away.

\$350—3 acres in Hapeville and 3-room house;  
elegant fruit; must go quick.

\$1,100—Nice St. Pryor street lot, 50x135.  
Office 12 E. Alabama St. Phone 363.

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,  
Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28  
Peachtree Street.

Corner Marietta and Peachtree  
streets. . . . . \$150 00  
Store on peachtree street, near rail-  
road crossing. . . . . 12 00  
Store and dwelling, 159 and 161 W. 12 00  
Mitchell street. . . . . 16 00  
Store and dwelling, 159 and 161 W. 12 00  
155 Whitehall street, 8 rooms, gas and  
water. . . . . 40 00  
265 Fulton street, 7 rooms, modern. . . . . 25 00  
275 Fulton street, 7 rooms, modern. . . . . 25 00  
14 Mangum street, 3 rooms, city water. 8 00  
14 Mangum street, 3 rooms. . . . . 15 00  
New 2-room house, all conveniences. . . . . 30 00  
Handsome offices in the city, located in  
the Fulton building, now occupied by Mr.  
R. P. Shelden. . . . . 30 00

Some choice bargains in real estate that  
must be sold before January 1.  
LOCAL money to loan on city property at  
current rates. Money in bank; absolutely  
no delay. Isaac Liebman & Son, 28 Peach-  
tree street.

## Real Estate at Forced Sale

\$2,700 FOR a splendid 2-story, 7-room house,  
hot and cold water, gas, etc.; nice lot  
with a large garden. Terms easy.

\$4,500 takes brand new 2-story, 8-room house,  
double flooring, storm shooting, 2 bath-  
rooms, 2 stairways, east front, corner lot,  
all street improvements, and a fine view  
of the city. Terms easy. Will take small  
lot in exchange for part of the property.  
A bargain which will satisfy the  
closest trader.

\$200 takes nice lot on Loyd, near Georgia  
avenue; good for a home or speculation.

Real Estate Agent, 8 East Wall Street,  
Kimball house. Phone 164.

## SACK

ridges. That's what it is. Comfortable 7-  
room house, on Garden street, between  
Bass street and Georgia avenue, lot 48x150;  
must be sold; cost \$700; price \$1,000.

## West Peachtree

8-room residence; great bargain.

## OUR BULL

etis has stirred up lots of trades. Inquiries  
for copies pour in from all points, and it  
is certain that the people are well  
PLEASED

List your farms and city property in  
time for January 1st. Most popular.<